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City College Quarterly

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The City College Quarterly

Vol. 10 No. 2

June, 1914

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DR. HECKMAN AND THE EDUCATIONAL CLINIC.
LESSON ON THE USE OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

EXTENSION COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

A TEACHERS' UNIVERSITY IN THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In an article written for the Sunday supplement of the *New York Times*, of Sunday, November 2, 1913, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the Peoples' Institute, outlines the possibilities for popular education in New York City. In suggesting what the College of the City of New York ought to do for more democratic education, he says:

> New York has a laboratory of municipal research and a bureau of social efficiency in the College of the City of New York. This institution should be the right hand of the city, becoming a training school for the employe, the laboratory of education and other problems.

The suggested fields of work imply that we are lacking in vision and that we are lagging behind in the movement for popular education. Dr. Howe evidently does not know that, during the last five years, the College has not only initiated, but has carried out, a highly successful and a very consistent program for democratic education. The Evening Session with an enrollment of over seven hundred (700) students doing work of collegiate grade, and the College of Commerce and Finance, now forming, give evidence of a progressive attitude toward the fulfillment of the specific educational needs of various classes of the city. The first expression of this new policy at the College, however, was the organization of courses for teachers to be given every afternoon and on Saturdays by members of our own instructing staff. Almost immediately after the inauguration of the courses, our Extension Department became the largest of its kind in the country. In no other college do five hundred teachers gather regularly for a

study of those methods that recent psychology and pedagogy have evolved for class room instruction; in no other institute do three hundred teachers gather weekly for an analysis of the principles underlying educational practice; in no other university do one hundred twenty-five teachers meet in regular class to study the physiology of sound, the ways of diagnosing speech defects, and the methods of inculcating habits of correct speech; in no extension center do two hundred fifty teachers spend an afternoon each week pursuing the study of modern tendencies in literature, and the evolution of the drama or of the novel.

The College of to-day no longer consists of two quaint and picturesque Gothic structures connected by an aerial isthmus, and housing a student body of adolescents intent on a traditional curriculum from nine to half past one each day in the academic year. It is now a group of modern buildings with equipment designed to meet the specific educational needs of a student body composed not only of youths, but of adult men and women seeking the higher values in the day's work which come from more scientific professional training.

The factors which led Professor Duggan to urge President Finley to inaugurate these Extension Courses for Teachers were many. There was a general feeling among school men that opportunity must be offered the members of the teaching corps of the city to increase their cultural attainments. Many of the city teachers have not had the advantage of a college education. Upon the completion of a high school course, they began their "eighteen months' professional preparation" in a Normal School or Teachers' Training School. Such teachers realized that they lacked a liberal view and a wide knowledge of literature, of history and of art. The hours at the universities were not always convenient or possible for teachers who cannot reach these institutions before four o'clock.

A second factor making these courses necessary is the

professional and technical needs of the average teacher. It is evident that the psychology, the history of education, the theory and practice of instruction and discipline taught in the Normal School must necessarily be hasty, elementary, and even superficial. The student body composed of high school graduates is not mature enough for the deeper appreciation of these subjects as they are taught in the Junior and the Senior years in a college course. The short period of eighteen months gives these students only a bird's-eye view; nothing more can be obtained in a rapid and extensive survey of a field that must be studied slowly and intensively. These teachers realized that not only were they handicapped by the limitations of their preparation, but also that they were not keeping pace with the progress made in their profession.

Researches in every field of education are constantly showing us the errors of traditional methods of teaching, the limitations of commonly accepted modes of discipline and the fallacies of old standards. Modern educational studies show that the judgments of educational results based on personal opinion and subject to all the dangers of prejudice and self-interest, must give way to scientific standards evolved after careful experimentation. Modern experimental psychology has revolutionized methods of teaching reading, arithmetic, spelling, and the whole round of school subjects. It is evident that the vast product of special investigators and experimenters must be systematized and applied to class-room practice for the busy grade teacher. This is accomplished in our extension work.

A third condition making necessary the establishment of a center for Extension Courses for Teachers is the system of renewal of licenses in the public schools. Upon appointment a teacher receives a temporary license which is renewed each year for three successive years if service is meritorious. A teacher's license is made permanent after three years, but must be renewed at the end of the

sixth, the ninth, and the twelfth year of service. At these renewals, teachers must show evidence of study along cultural and professional lines. It was, therefore, necessary for these underpaid teachers to pay ten or fifteen dollars for each course at universities in New York City. If the reader will recall that three thousand four hundred fifty (3,450) teachers are enrolled in the Extension Courses at the College, he will readily see the astounding saving that has been achieved for the teaching body.

The system of promotion to higher grades in the public schools is a fourth factor which called these Extension Courses for Teachers into being. The initial license in the New York school system permits a teacher to teach in the first six years. Only those holding special licenses are given classes in the last two years of the school course. These teachers are on a special salary schedule and receive about three hundred dollars ($300) a year more than those in the lower grade. But promotion licenses are issued only to those who pass successful examinations in school subjects and in the science of education. To enter the ranks of supervisors, assistant principals, or principals, teachers must pass rigid examinations in special subjects and in the history of education, principles of education, methods of teaching and school management. Most teachers cannot undertake this preparation without aid. The field of work is extensive and the bibliography most discouraging. Courses are necessary to systematize this knowledge, to prune the extensive bibliography and to give the modern viewpoint. The Teachers' Extension Courses offer every necessary branch of this work. No teacher need pay for this instruction. But the instructing staff has conscientiously and consistently refrained from "coaching" teachers for these examinations; they have concerned themselves merely with giving teachers a systematic, comprehensive, and thorough grasp of the subject. Those who seek short cuts to examinations are still forced to pay liberally to "coaches."

A final cause which explains the origin of these Extension Courses for Teachers is the desire on the part of the College authorities to bring the College into intimate and helpful relations with the educational system of the city. The College is the cap-stone of the city school system. The College must be a source of intellectual and professional inspiration to the rank and file of the teaching body in the public school. The College must strive to be the laboratory where new methods of teaching will be worked out, or suggested educational standards tested for our public school system. The College cannot imbue its sons with a spirit of social service, unless it itself becomes an effective agent of social service.

To meet these needs and to achieve this self imposed ideal of social service, the College offered courses free to the teachers of the city schools, in September, 1908. Professor Duggan, the newly-appointed Director, and President Finley had set their hopes on an enrollment of about seven hundred fifty (750) and had made preparations for the reception of that number of teachers. Their fondest expectations were exceeded, for at the end of the enrollment period two thousand four hundred (2,400) teachers were registered for these courses. The Trustees had no available fund for this new work and, therefore, relied on the teaching body of the College to see it safely launched. Every course offered was given by a member of the teaching staff of the College who received no additional remuneration, not even an absolute promise of such remuneration in the future. Every man invited to this task responded cheerfully, even at the sacrifice of profitable work. This earnest and unselfish co-operation must be recorded to the credit of our instructing staff, and the teachers who came to these courses showed their appreciation of this spirit. The Trustees of the College under the leadership of the late Edward M. Shepard secured the first appropriation for this work for the fiscal year of 1909.

The Extension Courses for Teachers did more than answer a mere temporary need of the teaching body of the New York Schools. That they have been filling a real and permanent want is evidenced by the consistent increase in registration and attendance.

The following table sets forth a resumé of our enviable record:

Table of Registration and Cost of Extension Courses for Teachers.

Year.	Registration.	% Increase.	Annual Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
1908-1909	2,400		*	*
1909-1910	2,600	8 1/3%	$3,000	$1.15
1910-1911	3,000	15 2/3%	3,000	1.00
1911-1912	3,125	5 %	3,000	.95
1912-1913	3,200	1 2/3%	3,000	.93
1913-1914	3,450	7 %	†3,300	.95

For the current year the list of courses and the total enrollment are as follows:

EDUCATION:	
History of Education	61
Principles of Education	365
Methods of Teaching	631
Educational Psychology	53
School Management and Administration	66
Education of Backward and Defective Children	29
Clinical Study of Children	36
Modern Educational Problems	141
ENGLISH:	
The English Drama	57
The Novel	119
English and American Poets	142
Composition and Rhetoric	86
Oral English and Methods of Teaching Reading	132
Nineteenth Century Literature	241
COMPARATIVE LITERATURE:	
Romance Literature of the Nineteenth Century	64

* No appropriation for these courses from September, 1908, to January 1, 1909.

† Increase due to addition of new courses.

POLITICAL SCIENCE:	
Economics	203
HISTORY:	
American History and Government	137
Comparative Modern History	105
ART:	
Appreciation of Modern Art	389
Object Drawing	49
Design	59
MUSIC:	
History and Appreciation of Music	189
MATHEMATICS:	
Fundamentals of Mathematics	44
MECHANICAL ARTS:	
Woodwork for Special Classes	43
Arts and Crafts	35
Total	3,476

The Extension Courses for Teachers are given under the auspices of the Department of Education and are offered free to the teachers of the New York schools. The head of the Department of Education, Professor Stephen Pierce Duggan, is therefore the Director of the Extension Teaching. He is assisted in the routine work of administration by the Secretary of the Extension Courses for Teachers. Both of these offices carry no financial remuneration. The executive work entailed by such a series of courses with an enrollment of three thousand four hundred fifty (3,450) is necessarily arduous, and has made heavy draughts on the time and energy of Professor Duggan. He has met these demands cheerfully and unselfishly. The College budget does not make provision for the clerical expense entailed in running this department. It is evident that the correspondence is heavy, and the clerical work of keeping records of attendance and ratings of examinations is extensive. To meet the expenses incurred in discharging these clerical labors, each teacher pays a registration fee of fifty cents for each course. Aside from this tax no other charge is made. The fund that is thus

collected is used to pay for the services of a stenographer, a staff of five time-keepers, assistants in running stereopticon machines, for printing, stationery, postage, typewriter, mimeograph machine, and for such exigencies as occur in so large a department. The money allotted by the College, three thousand dollars ($3,000) annually up to December 1, 1913, and three thousand three hundred dollars ($3,300) for the fiscal year of 1914 is used to pay the instructors at the rate of one hundred fifty dollars ($150) for a complete course. The instructional and administrative costs are so low that they are almost unparalleled in other departments of extension teaching and bespeak an unusual economy and efficiency in the director of our own Extension Courses for Teachers.

The character of the work that is offered in the Extension Courses is in keeping with the high standards that have always prevailed and that are characteristic of the College of the City of New York. Each year changes are made as experience indicates. Courses are dropped, new ones are added and old courses are reorganized in the constant effort to bring the work to the highest level of efficiency and to make it of the most helpful service to the city teachers. The distinctive feature of our technical courses is the intimate relation which they bear to the actual problems which arise in the daily routine of class instruction and school management. Numerous unsolicited testimonial letters which are received by the secretary bear evidence of the practical help which these courses give to the teachers who are trying to solve the difficult problems which arise in the course of educating our foreign and cosmopolitan population. The following may be quoted as typical of these:

I beg to acknowledge the certificate giving me credit for a course in ———. May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the help which I have received? This is the third course which I have taken in the Extension Courses of the College. Like the others

it is characterized by its practicability. It has been of great service to me in my work.

I regret that I cannot continue my work in the course on ———. This is not the first course I have taken in ———, but I nevertheless withdraw from the class with great regret because it is free from useless theory which has no bearing upon our class work.

The new time schedule keeps me in school until a quarter past four. This makes it impossible for me to attend the class in ———. I know that there are others who find themselves so placed at the beginning of the new term. Would it be possible to repeat this course at an hour when Part Time Teachers can attend? I am not taking the course for credit, but because of the practical help and the deeper insight it has given me in my work.

The scope of the work which is presented to the city teachers can be readily seen from the variety of the courses that are offered. In education, teachers may elect any of the following courses: The History of Education, given by Professor Duggan, studies the various educational ideals of the leading nations, the prominent figures in the cultural development of the race and the means which the culture nations have evolved to attain these ideals. In Principles of Education, Professor Klapper's course, the teacher analyzes the contributions to education, of sociology, psychology and biology, then studies the scientific justification for prevailing and suggested practice, and finally seeks to summarize the modern trend of educational thought. In Methods of Teaching, also given by Professor Klapper, the actual problems of class instruction are taken up and the proper procedure evolved. The course in Educational Psychology, by Dr. Heckman, and one in School Administration, by Dr. White, study the laws of mental evolution and the principles of school administration and supervision, respectively. For the education of defective and backward children two coures are offered by Dr. Heckman; the first studies the causes and the na-

ture of backwardness and mental deficiency, the teaching of such children, and the method of diagnosis of mental abnormalities; the second course is a laboratory course, "Clinical Study of Children," and is given in the new educational clinic. Here teachers bring their more difficult cases of mental abnormality for scientific diagnosis and prognosis. The last course in the educational group is on "Modern Educational Problems," and is given by specialists in educational experimentation and administration. Some of the problems which are discussed in this course are: "Standardization in Education," "Vocational Education and Guidance," "Retardation in School: Causes and Remedies," "Standards for Measuring Efficient Instruction and Supervision," "Sex Hygiene: Its Place in Education," "The Increased Use of the School Plant," etc. A course in "Oral English" which studies the physiology of speech, the cause of speech defects, the methods of correcting these, and the requisites of sound reading methods is given by Prof. Robinson.

In the purely cultural courses, the aim is not to repeat the work that these teachers have had in literature or art, but to give them a point of view, a deeper appreciation and a knowledge of modern developments. Courses in "Nineteenth Century Authors," by Professor Krowl, "Romance Literature of the Nineteenth Century," by Professor Downer and Professor Coleman, "Comparative Modern History," by Doctor Schapiro, and "Appreciation of Modern Art," by Mr. Weinberg, aim to give the modern phases in the development of the cultural subjects.

In addition to these, courses on: "The English Drama," by Professor Krowl; "The Novel," by Professor Horne; "English and American Poets," by Professor Coleman; "Composition and Rhetoric," by Professor Horne; "Economics," by Professor Clark; "American History and Government," by Professor Guthrie; "Object Drawing," by Mr. Neus; "Design," by Mr. Weinberg; "Appreciation of Music," by Professor Baldwin," and "Fundamentals of

CLASS IN JOINERY.

CLASS IN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Mathematics," by Professor Allen, form the cultural division of the curriculum of the Extension Courses for Teachers. "Woodwork," for special classes, by Mr. Holton, and "Arts and Crafts," by Mr. Jeffries, offer practice in manual arts.

While the classes are large and a method of quiz and recitation is impractical, the instruction guards against the disadvantages of a pure lecture method. Most courses have a printed syllabus and require note books as evidence of systematic reading and study. In all courses teachers are required to do a definite amount of assigned and reference reading, to attend a minimum of twenty-six out of thirty sessions and to pass two written examinations. The Department of Education of the State of New York conducted a thorough investigation of all Extension Courses in New York State in the winter of 1911-1912 and made a most gratifying report on the Extension Courses for Teachers given by the College of the City of New York. As these courses are not credited by our own College, teachers who meet all the requirements for a certificate cannot obtain credit for them at other universities. If we were to recognize them as similar to other courses given during the day, neighboring colleges and universities would credit them towards a degree. The Extension Courses for Teachers are thus in the anomalous position of finding that the only institution which discriminates against them is the parent college.

If official recognition is an evidence of merit, these courses must be judged highly efficient. Immediately after organization, the Extension Courses for Teachers were recognized by the Board of Examiners of the New York City Department of Education. The successful completion of these courses secures for teachers partial exemption in examinations for advancement in the ranks of teachers and to the higher positions of supervision. During the academic years of 1910-1912, the Brooklyn Teachers' Association invited Professor Duggan, the Director

of Extension Teaching, to duplicate ten of our courses in Brooklyn for the benefit of the teachers of that borough. The Brooklyn Teachers' Association paid a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) for these courses and met all the expenses of administration. The Association no longer offers these courses to its members, but has arranged with local institutions in Brooklyn for special rates to them. These teachers now pay sums varying from five to ten dollars for courses which heretofore entailed no greater outlay than the dues to the Association and fifty cents for registration. Since it is practically impossible for teachers of Brooklyn and Queens to take advantage of courses given at the College, it becomes the duty of the College to bring its help and inspiration to them. The Association of Teachers of the Borough of Queens is giving a few courses to its members. But the cost is a heavy drain on its treasury and the courses are open only to its members.

This year, Professor Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, arranged to have three of our Extension Courses, viz.: "History of Education," "Methods of Teaching" and "Art Appreciation," given in Brooklyn and to be credited towards a degree by New York University. New York University has asked that our courses in "Principles of Education" and "Methods of Teaching" be given in its Summer Session and in its School of Pedagogy during the academic year of 1913-1914. These courses are credited not only towards the bachelor's degree, but also toward the degree of Master of Pedagogy and Doctor of Pedagogy. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Superviser of Public Lectures for the Board of Education, has invited Professor Guthrie to repeat his course of "Lectures on American History," and Professor Horne his course of "The Novel," under the auspices of the Bureau of Lectures. To these various recognitions which come from local institutions, we must add the hearty approval of principals and superintendents whose teach-

ers come to the College to avail themselves of the opportunities for systematic study. A few of these personal opinions are given below:

The value of these courses is so much a matter of general knowledge that any reference to it seems scarcely necessary. Both from my own observations and from the observation of my fellow teachers I am personally convinced that the establishment of these courses has been a real aid to the teaching force of the city, and that their continuation is in the highest degree desirable.

ALBERT SHIELS,
Director, Division of Reference and Research,
Board of Education, New York City.

I take great pleasure in expressing to you my personal appreciation of the work done in the Extension Courses of the College of the City of New York. While I realize that a large part of the attendance is due to the fact that teachers must secure credit for certain courses in order to become eligible for certain examinations, I also recognize the fact that no matter what the cause for joining the course is, if the work itself is of a high character, there will be a general uplift among the teachers. The courses given at the College have been fine in every way.

I. EDWIN GOLDWASSER,
Principal P. S. 62 and Principal
of East Side Evening High School.

The Extension Courses at the College of the City of New York have done more than any other movement in this city to encourage the thousands of teachers to undertake the scientific study of their profession. Many of our teachers have advanced to higher positions in our system because of the good work done under the supervision of able teachers in your Extension Courses. And in addition, the greatest praise is due to Professor Duggan and the other members of your Department of Education for the extension of the spirit of free education for which our Alma Mater is justly proud.

Cordially yours,
LEON W. GOLDRICH,
Principal P. S. 167,
Brooklyn.

I have received many excellent reports of the work carried on by the City College in its Teachers' Extension. The only possible way to improve the work would be for the city to appropriate sufficient funds to allow the College to carry on the same work, but with much smaller classes.

Thanking you on behalf of our teachers for all your courses have done for them, I remain,

Very truly yours,

JAMES J. REYNOLDS,
Principal P. S. 122,
Brooklyn.

Some of the teachers of this district, who are attending your classes, speak in very high terms of the work that is being done at the City College. I can say that they (the courses) are very helpful for professional and cultural aims.

Cordially yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS,
District Superintendent.

(If hearsay evidence is admissable), I am prepared to rank your Extension Courses among the most potent agencies for cultural growth and power in this city. The opportunities these courses furnish to invest unproductive leisure and inclination in return for greater social efficiency and mental power, should enlist the active support and encouragement of every individual having at heart the betterment of society through the improvement of the individual.

With best wishes for all manner of success, I am,

Sincerely yours,

OSWALD SCHLOCKOW,
Principal P. S. 109,
Brooklyn.

I consider the work which your department is doing for the teachers of the city a valuble aid to the efficiency of our public schools.

In the first place, these Extension Courses have enabled hundreds of teachers to take up professional and cultural work after school hours, who otherwise would not have

done so, because of their inability to meet the extra expense.

Secondly, the professional courses have been, from my observation in four school districts, specially adapted to the needs of the teacher.

In the classrooms of many teachers who have taken these courses, I have observed the direct benefits of their extension work. This practical feature of their training is in my opinion its most valuable asset to the city.

While it is very desirable to have teachers prepare by study and reading for the examinations for higher licenses, it is much more important that their work should have a direct bearing upon their efficiency in the classroom. It is the pupil even more than the teacher who should profit by the Extension Courses in the College.

No teacher, no matter what her education and training may have been, should end her cultural and professional training with the attainment of a position in the schools. Therefore, these free courses, given under the auspices of the City College, carefully supervised and presented by competent instructors, cannot fail to be a permanent and important benefit to our school system.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH H. WADE,
District Superintendent.

Although these expressions of approval of our Extension Courses are evidences of administrative wisdom and foresight on the part of the authorities who made this work possible, the writer feels impelled to add a word of personal appreciation. The teaching body of the New York City Schools is indebted to President Finley and Professor Duggan for their sympathetic insight into educational needs. These Extension Courses are evidence of their consistent policy to place the College into most helpful co-operation with the teachers of the New York City School System and bring to the latter the help and the inspiration of higher scholarship. The New York City teachers are also indebted to those members of the instructing staff who have conducted these Extension

Courses. These men have given this work their best energy and intense enthusiasm, despite a monetary remuneration which is entirely out of proportion to the time, the labors, and the energy expended in conducting classes that exceed the hundred mark.

PAUL KLAPPER, '04.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS.

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 8, 1914,

BY

JOSEPH ANDERSON, D.D., '54.

I have been wondering whether I am the first City College Alumnus upon whom has fallen the honor, at any of our Commencements, of making the Baccalaureate address. I know that no Alumnus has hitherto fulfilled this function in this Great Hall, where President Finley introduced it in the summer of 1909. If I am the first, there is one reason why the selection should be considered a proper one; it is a selection that goes back pretty nearly to the beginning. The Class of '54 was, as you know, the second class to graduate, and this year it celebrates its sixtieth anniversary; so that I come before you as an Alumnus of sixty years' standing. You see, I have been on my feet a good long while—though not much of a peripatetic—and have gathered together a good many notions of my own, which I am ready, like other voluble grandsires, to communicate to the boys free of charge.

This, I take for granted, is the task to which I have been called to-day. But you will not blame me if at the beginning I turn about and take a look backward—just one look—at those early days to which I have alluded, the days that are no more. You do not know, my dear lads, how hard it would be to resist the temptation. For I feel as Ben Jonson must have felt, in Alfred Noyes's picture of him, sitting alone in the old Mermaid Tavern, recalling Shakespeare and Spenser and the lesser figures of the time—those who had companioned with him in the past, but had drifted out of sight. He reflects, you remember, how

Marlowe is dead, and Greene is in his grave,
And sweet Will Shakespeare long ago is gone,

and asks, with fond repetition,

Why should I stay to chant an idle stave
And in my Mermaid Tavern drink alone?
For Kit is dead and Greene is in his grave
And sweet Will Shakespeare long ago is gone.

And then:

Where is the singer of the Faerie Queen?
Where are the lyric lips of Astrophel?
Long, long ago their quiet graves were green.
And yet, their faces hovering here unseen
Call me to taste their new-found œnomel;
To sup with him who sang the Faerie Queen,
To drink with him whose name was Astrophel.

We have not to-day our Shakespeares and Spensers, or any Faerie Queen, but have we not our Marlowes and our Sidneys? Might we not say of that Sidney of our war-time, Elliott is dead, dead on the battlefield? and those other peace-loving soldiers, Colonel Ketchum and General Tremain—they also are in their graves; and Post—that famous surgeon of the Orient—his quiet grave is green on a far-off shore, and Tilton, too, after life's fitful fever, sleeps in a foreign land; and Mason and Sturgis and Shepard and Le Gras have left us; and going back to those earliest graduates of all, the latest to leave us—we have to say of them also, with tears scarce dried, Compton is dead and Hardy in his grave; and others we might mention, not a few, whose names, even, are unknown to you young men, but who were so dear to some of us; "whose faces, hovering here unseen," as the poet says,

Call us to taste their new-found œnomel;

—no, not the mingled wine and honey of any fabled Elysian Plain, but the "new wine" (let us hope) of "the

Father's Kingdom," a realm more blissful than any Elysium the ancients dreamed of. If we could read again the written and recorded eulogies of these brothers of ours, if we could remember their qualities, if we could review their work, if we could appropriate the accumulated teaching of their lives—what a lesson all this would constitute for you and me!

And how promptly this brings us to the query, What shall we take for the lesson of to-day? When President Finley brought this baccalaureate service to your Great Hall, five years ago, it was because he wanted for himself "the privilege of saying the last words to the graduating class before the day of their going up for their baccalaureate degrees." To any one who is wont to weigh the value of words, such an opportunity as this is indeed what Dr. Finley called it, a privilege. But it is at the same time a many-sided opportunity, and any man who stands here must use it in a way of his own; he must look into your young faces and trace in imagination your possible pathways from his individual point of view. As for me, you will credit me with the point of view of a graduate of sixty years ago, and will expect the advice of a hidebound conservative, perhaps a reactionary; and you will say to yourselves what Gratiano says to Antonio in "The Merchant of Venice":

> Why should a man whose blood is warm within
> Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
> Sleep when he wakes? and creep into the jaundice
> By being peevish?

I should be sorry to find you prejudiced in advance against my preachment by such an impression as that, but at any rate I must say what I think—what I am thinking now, with the long past to look back upon and the great broad future opening right before us—affirming, however, as Dr. Finley affirmed concerning an earlier class—as any thoughtful man might well affirm, with any graduating

class waiting upon his words—"a deep solicitude for your well-being."

When Professor Bergson was a visitor here last year, he insisted, as many another has done, that up to a certain point the proper aim of education was not so much the acquisition of knowledge as the general training of the mental faculties: "learning to learn," he called it. Well, you have been learning to learn, and your docility will, no doubt, be manifest as I proceed to mention two or three things which some of you may not have seriously considered.

If my address were a sermon—which it is not—I should be inclined to take for my text that scriptural saying, so crowded with weighty words, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth," and my theme would be, The aggressive tyranny of *things*, and how to break away from it. Let it be one of the two or three topics I shall briefly touch upon.

The saying leads us by its phrasing, you will observe, to the question, What constitutes our real "life"? It does not answer that question, but, using the word in a large way, it tells us that life does not consist of "things". That is all. But to appreciate this negative statement, to appreciate it deeply, is a matter of great moment, and would be for most of us a great gain, lifting us at once to a higher level. Understand that I do not even suggest that we enter just now into any metaphysical discussion, that we face any dualistic or monistic theory. Let us simply acknowledge that there are "things," and that there are at the same time thoughts and feelings, hopes and aspirations, sentiments and ideals—all these constituting a broad, a diversified, a wonderful realm, to which these names may serve as doors of entrance, and in which we may abide if we will. And over against this realm lies the realm of things, crowding upon us and drawing us into it—things innumerable, fascinating things, alluring

us forevermore, inviting us to make them our own and thus make our lives fuller, richer, more beautiful. And meantime the warning sounds in our ears and reaches to our souls, A man's life—his true life—consisteth not in things; and at once the inevitable conflict ensues. You know what I mean, although you may not have thought about it.

It would be absurd to attempt to analyze and describe the great immeasurable aggregation by which this realm of things is filled. But what a glimpse we get of its finer elements as we read, for instance, the brief summary published a fortnight ago of the Morgan loan collections now awaiting your visits at your magnificent museum. Let me repeat it: "Furniture, clocks, watches; porcelains, majolicas, faiences; enamels, crystals, ambers, jewels; sculptures, bronzes, carvings, ivories; tapestries, paintings, miniatures," all of them costly, most of them beautiful. When we read, in the diary of an English writer of forty years ago, of the "intense rage" then existing for "costly furniture, carriages, fine clothes, plate, luxurious dinners, rich wines," we feel that we have come down to a somewhat lower level, but are still among objects attractive to most of us, and none of them without their value. And there are still lower levels where the great majority must abide, and none of us exempt meanwhile from dependence upon "things". But how little we realize this! how little thought we give to the fact that our lives are surrounded, "cabined, cribbed, confined," by this measureless agglomeration of things—things beautiful, things ugly, things fine, things coarse, things useful, things worthless, things idle, things active; or if we realize it we exclaim, Oh, the tyranny of things! and ask, How can we help it? for is not the world made thus?

It is true that we cannot escape the inevitable environment, cannot avoid contact with things, interest in things, yes, love of things. But there is a danger-line, and we must find it, each of us for himself—a line beyond which

the man who ought to be master becomes a slave. I call you to observe one of the paths in which danger lurks for us. It is suggested by that word "possesseth". It is when we become absorbed in the possessing of things, in heaping things up for their own sake, in processes of accumulation, in the amassing of wealth in its myriad forms, so sure to develop the *auri sacra fames,* that hunger for gold which Vergil so long ago called "accursed". We are notorious as a people—are we not?—because of our wild chase after this commodity in which so many commodities, so many plans and endeavors, so many struggles and achievements, are represented—our wild chase after wealth; and wealth, if these ancient words mean anything, is founded upon "things". But the sacred message sounds in our ears again, Not in things, of whatever form, not in the abundance of things, but in that which is very different, does a man's true life consist, whether we conceive of that life as pertaining to this world or extending into another. I came upon some one's word-picture, the other day, of a life in which "visible beauty and adequate elbow-room would take high rank among the necessities of existence—a life of exceptional spaciousness and dignity amidst exceptionally beautiful surroundings." There is no hint here, you observe, of that familiar apostolic antithesis which tells us of the "things that are seen and transitory" and the "things that are unseen and eternal;" the writer's range of vision was evidently limited to "this present evil world," but, after all, it is a fascinating picture—is it not?—this life of adequate elbow-room, this life of spaciousness and dignity amidst beautiful surroundings, and it seems well worth striving for.

And now we turn—but not so abruptly as it may seem to you—to the second of the allied themes which I purposed to lay before you. The English diarist of forty years ago, whom I quoted as speaking of the rage for luxuries which characterized his time, attributes to this rage for luxuries the lightning rapidity, as he terms it,

with which we get through life. And he proceeds to describe this: "Everything is at fever heat. Intelligence, industry, integrity, are almost sacrificed to the demand for quickness. . . . Any one who has spent much time in the heart of London has seen the speed with which business of the vastest scale is transacted. The very 'sleeping partners' are dreadfully wide awake and work like slaves. . . . Wherever you go in the city (and in a less degree this is true of all centres of trade and manufacture) you find no one able or willing to spare five minutes for a reasonable chat." He enlarges upon this, and then tells us that "this red-hot haste is the acknowledged evil of the present day, though few voices have been raised to denounce it." This describes, you observe, the hurried life of London forty years ago. Consider, then, what the life of London must be to-day as regards this matter of hurry! But here comes a Londoner—Mr. Sydney Brooks, revisiting us just now—who finds this New York of ours greatly different from London, and largely because of its greater rate of speed. He speaks of London's "deep, quiet, half-forgotten pools of silence and isolation, the enormous sense of a background and a past," while to him New York seems "an amazing and triumphant essay in the art of saving time and space." He finds it equipped "with every device that can annihilate distance and delay," a city that "lives, thinks and acts in and for the present." "I feel," he says, "as though I were living in a power-house or had been transformed into a mere bundle of freight caught up in the grip of a universal express company."

We have thus brought before us, in a sufficiently picturesque way, the second of the two topics which I mentioned—the subject of hurry—and have impressed upon us the enormous rate of speed at which the American people are living. London, if it has made any marked advance in forty years, must be pretty bad in this matter, but New York must be worse; and New York stands for

America. If we are a people engrossed in things, we are also a people wearing ourselves out with hurry. For more than half a century inventions that make for rapidity have been multiplying—the steam engine, the steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the gasoline engine, the motor boat, the automobile, the aeroplane, the typewriter—and they have all been imparting additional impulse to the quickening of our speed in all directions and in all the processes of life. Almost without consciousness of it our rate of speed has been increasing. The entire community is affected by it. We live in a hurry. Rivalry too comes into play. You and I are driven into hurry because others hurry, and the others hurry because they are anxious to get in ahead of some one else—probably in most cases that they may pick up the dollar which all alike are coveting. You have probably heard this before. I remember how Herbert Spencer, years ago, in his last speech in America, dwelt upon it, and warned us; but somehow warnings make very little impression; the evil seems to grow. And when any one asks, "Why? why do we hurry?" there is no answer; we seem to hurry for hurry's sake. I wish, my young friends, that we could all learn the folly of it—the uselessness of this impetuous speed, the perils that lurk in it. There are societies in these days for the suppression of needless noise, but none, so far as I know, for the abatement of hurry, for the suppression of strenuosity, for the promotion of leisure and the quiet life. We need not wait, however, to organize another society; if we stop in our onward rush long enough to think, we shall soon learn to distinguish between hurry and haste, and shall understand that hurry is largely a condition of mind. We hurry because we feel hurried, and we need not hurry if we are determined not to. If we study this habit or tendency and discover what lies at the bottom of it, if we come to see that we are allowing other people—the overstrenuous and possibly shallow

people—to encroach upon our manhood and to bully us and so drive us onward, and thereupon determine that we will not sacrifice to the god these idolaters worship, we can save ourselves and escape.

At the same time let us ascend at once to the higher plane of thought in regard to this matter, and realize how little the life of hurry comports with any large and noble view of life, with the true dignity of a reasonable and cultivated man. Do you remember, when Iole was asked how she knew that Hercules was a god, what answer she gave? "Because I was content," she said, "the moment my eyes fell upon him. When I beheld Theseus I wanted to see him offer battle or at least guide his horses in the chariot race; but Hercules did not wait for a contest; he conquered whether he stood or walked or sat, or whatever he did." Here was victory without hurry, victory in alliance with dignity and calm; and the picture thus painted makes its appeal to us in such a time as this. But a greater than Hercules is here! It was said long ago, *Deus festinat lente.* The earth's diurnal motion, the revolutions of the planets in their orbits, the movements of the suns which we call fixed stars, are of inconceivable rapidity, but do they suggest hurry to any mind? They say to us, "He will not be hindered, and He will not be hurried." We have before us, then, the divine example, writ large in his universe, and it should speak to us with solemn appeal. It is an aim worthy of our manhood to become godlike in this respect in the midst of the world's trivialities. Let us remember, as Wordsworth says, that

> the gods approve
> The depth, and not the tumult of the soul.

These, then, are the allied themes which I desired to set before you. They are themes that lead us out in many directions, but I want to show you their bearing upon one or two matters which seem to me of much importance to young men in your position. I want you to think, first

of all, of the bearing of the life that is engrossed with things, the life that is overwhelmed with hurry, upon the continued pursuit of scholarship. I feel very strongly that however devoted a college may be to "vocational" training, it cannot afford to lose sight of "the humanities", the classics, the higher and broader scholarship, by which I mean something very different from "the frivolous work of polished idleness." The Free Academy at its beginning rested quite largely on a vocational basis, with West Point held in full view, yet it never neglected scholarship, and the College in its later and larger life has not been guilty of such neglect. But what I have in mind just now is the pursuit of scholarship by the graduate. Is there not a lofty propriety in this? Is it not greatly desirable? The alumni of our colleges, without loss of loyalty to the democratic ideal, might very well make themselves into a class, an unorganized body—an oligarchy, if you like—yet a great company, composed of busy men, in the professions or outside of them, who love the scholarly life and pursue it. Within the college to-day a reaction toward the intellectual life is, I believe, discernible, but when we consider how mighty throughout the land is the drift toward a purely vocational training and think of what it may involve, we can see what a blessing it would be if we could utilize the scholarship of the great body of America's alumni as a breakwater against the inflowing tide, and not only so, but secure its increase. There is no class in the community to whom it is more natural to turn for this purpose than the class I speak of—the great body of the cultured graduates of our colleges, the men who are showing by example that life is larger than vocation, the men who cherish the learning of the past, who still read books as well as newspapers, who in this crowded and hurried life of ours find leisure by making it. The proportion of college graduates to the population is said to be steadily increasing; may it never diminish, and may college men and college women recognize more and more clearly the

opportunity and duty of which I speak, and respond by consecrated lives!

Scholarship and culture are large and comprehensive qualities, but there is something higher to which I must refer before I close. The pressure of things upon us and the tyranny of hurry must be resisted, must be battled against, not only for scholarship's sake, but for loftier reasons. Consider how these omnipresent conditions interfere with what is of even more value than these fine accomplishments—with what is of more value to the individual than almost everything else—I mean the development of character, the gradual evolution of the full grown man. I suppose it is "an old story" to you, but the task, the opportunity, thus indicated is an abiding one. It was presumably in response to the outcry for efficiency —a recent outcry prompted by our modern hurry—that ex-President Eliot said lately, "Learn to work hard. It is not well to take four minutes to do what you can accomplish in three. . . . It is well to learn to work intensely." But Dr. Eliot must have lost sight of an important point—the quality of the work. He could not have been thinking of work that has detail in it, such work as that of the artist, however great a genius he may be. Ruskin to the contrary notwithstanding, I think that the best work is done slowly. This is true at all events of that interior work in the life of man, the development of character. Character may or may not include scholarship, but it includes thinking, it includes disciplined emotions, and even in the common man it includes ideals. In the educated man it must include large conceptions of life, and escape from the hard, mercenary, matter-of-fact type. Character then is greatly worth while. We want scholars, but we want men of character yet more. Let us remember, then, that while conflict with the multiplicity of things and with the grind of modern hurry may sometimes serve as a useful discipline, the real guaranty of victory on this fateful battlefield is found in being forewarned and fore-

armed against these giant tyrannies of which I have talked to-day. The poet's thrilling appeal to the better self within him must become our song and our watchword:

> Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll!
> Leave thy low-vaulted past!
> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free,
> Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

I must not detain you too long, but let me say that I should be sorry to have you suppose that I have altogether lost sight of that larger life to which every man belongs, the life of the community, the state, the nation. The freedom and the quiet of the individual, upon which I have laid so much stress, ought to be considered in the light of the larger demand made upon him by these larger interests lying outside of him. But the realm thus opened before us is too vast for us to think of entering to-day. When, after the manner of Athenian youth, you take upon you, a few days hence, your ephebic oath, dedicating the best that is in you to the well-being of this wonderful city of yours, a greatly important place in this broad realm (its chief centre, let us say) will rise upon your vision. But in that hour you must think of this, that to the youth of ancient Athens their city, beautiful and beloved—the city itself—was commonwealth and nation, while to you, however the city may fill your eye and your heart, the state and the nation lie beyond, widespread, multitudinous, mighty, and at the same time yours, claiming your loyal patriotism and your helpful service. How can we find room for such patriotism amidst the suffocating pressure of the multitude of things? How can we find time for such service in the onward rush that we see and feel around us?

Shall I, in my final word, try to make the problem seem easier by showing you that it is even larger than I have suggested? When Townsend Harris, "the original projector of the Free Academy," whose name we commemorate in one of these noble buildings, returned from Japan in 1862, the Faculty in the word of welcome they addressed to him spoke of his "efforts for the promotion of public education and national intercourse," thus seeking to cover the twofold work to which he had devoted himself. National intercourse means, of course, the intercourse of the nations with one another, and it is interesting to think how modern an idea this is, and how internationalism has developed and spread since the days of Harris's mission to Japan, so that now "we understand patriotism," as some one has said, "not only as love for one's own country, but as including respect for the patriotism of others."

This means cosmopolitanism, an interest in mankind as a whole, in the various nationalities of the globe, each possessing a character of its own and all of them going to constitute that "parliament of man," that world-federation, that great brotherhood of humanity, of which we hear so much to-day. Does all this seem to you a foolish dream, embodying a problem that can never be solved? A key to its solution is suggested in what Phillips Brooks once said, in an address to young men going out, like you, into the wide world: "I love my country and I love the whole earth, but my love for the total earth would fade and grow dim if I did not realize and rejoice that men with my humanity are living at the tropics and at Baffin's Bay. It is in virtue of my being at once an American and a man that my intelligence and my love can take possession of the world." My young brothers, you are to leave these college halls in a few days and to join the great company of the college graduates of America. When you take upon you the ephebic oath, utter it as an American and a man, with a deep-lying purpose and a hope embracing not only the city, the state and the nation, but

those who are furthest away and those who need you most. Amidst all the intrusions of things, amidst all the hurry of the crowded years, you and I will cherish the larger view—shall we not?—and aim at its realization in that Kingdom of God, that earthly Republic of God, which Hebrew prophets and Christian martyrs beheld in vision long ago and labored and died to bring to pass. "Thy kingdom come" is not a meaningless petition. Let us make it ours by the life we live; and just now, as we bend our ears and hearts to the music that is to follow these words of mine, let us translate it as our closing prayer into those restful stanzas of Whittier's in which he speaks of "the silence of eternity, interpreted by love."

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
  Forgive our feverish ways!
Reclothe us in our rightful mind;
In purer lives thy service find,
  In deeper reverence praise.

Drop thy still dews of quietness,
  Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
  The beauty of thy peace.

Breathe through the pulses of desire
  Thy coolness and thy balm;
Let sense be dumb, its heats expire;
Speak through the earthquake, wind, and fire,
  O still, small voice of calm!

ALUMNI DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Associate Alumni, held at the Hotel Savoy, April 18th, was designed as a "Greeting to the Board of Trustees of the College and to Adolph Werner, '57, Ph. D., Professor of the German Language and Literature and Acting President of the College." A portrait of Professor Werner adorned the dinner card.

Opening the "Symposium," Mr. Burchard, President of the Associate Alumni, said, in part:

Once more the rolling year brings together around our board the sons of old "Academia" for our time-honored Annual Dinner. Last year our feast fell upon the birthday of our proudly-loved Prof. Compton, who postponed his family's annual celebration to sit among us. Before we pass on to the themes of the joyous present, let me ask you to rise and drink in silence to the memory of Compton, his great classmate, John Hardy, and the others who have dropped from our ranks during this past year. Speaking from memory only and without the Historian's list, I give you also the names of Theodore F. Miller, '69, Dr. Richard Van Sanvoordt, '72, Dr. Frank S. Grant, '73, Louis Hicks, '85, and James Donald, '83.

Once before during this past year you assembled splendidly to bid good-bye, after ten years of brilliant service, to President Finley. Ten years before, on the day of the laying of the cornerstone of the new College, you came together to greet him. Under his administration you saw the College move to its new home and take upon it a new and broader fame. As I saw the Faculty sitting behind him in the Great Hall as he bade his boys good-bye, the same Compton and Werner and Tisdall and Herbermann—I thought of the famous old lines about Asia,

> She heard the legions thunder past—
> And plunged in thought again.

Their young Lochinvar had come out of the West, had come and seen and conquered—and gone, leaving halls and corridors echoing with plaudits. A loss, indeed, to

Alma Mater, but, at least, our cloud has had this silver lining—that Dr. Finley's progression to the Presidency of his "Incorporeal University" has brought to the governance of the College him to honor whom you have come out in such good force to-night, the survivor of our "great twin brethren," our welcomed guest of honor of the evening, Professor and Acting President Doctor Adolph Werner.

With Dr. Finley gone and Dr. Werner consenting to hold the sceptre only for an inter-regnum, a weighty problem has presented itself to the board of distinguished citizens who have given and are giving so much of their time and strength, their ability and their wisdom, to the care of our dear College. And, besides, there press upon them the rival claims of the Vocational and the Cultural, the further problems of making the City College "the City's College," bending its magnificent instrumentalities to the City's service, and of what to do with this army of splendid, earnest students that throng our halls by night, and of how to spread by radiating extension the College's light along the path of the thousands of hard-working teachers who look to her for additional weapons for their conquests of their fields. These are questions to burden the wisest, and it is in grateful appreciation of their heroic services past and present and to come that we have asked to sit with us also as our welcomed and honored guests, the members of the Board of Trustees. With characteristic comradeship, those of them who are Alumni have evaded the call to this high table and are sitting with their classmates, so that I am able to present to you *in propriis personibus* only Mr. Chairman Bellamy and Mr. Charles H. Tuttle. Mr. Bellamy has served long upon the Board under the Chairmanship of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Miller, whom he now succeeds. Mr. Tuttle and our Col. Lydecker share the honor of being the infants of the Trustee family.

I am proud to report that, on Wednesday night of this week, Col. Lydecker and Prof. Mott and your President attended the first dinner of the newly-organized "Washington Alumni of the College of the City of New York" at the University Club in Washington.

The Venerable Richard P. Williams, valedictorian of '74, Archdeacon of Washington and Canon of its Cathedral, was elected President; our famous Cleveland Abbe,

'57, the father of the Weather Service of this and of other governments, the Vice-President, and Mr. Philip Bookstaber, '11, Secretary and Treasurer. Among the speakers was Mr. Felix Frankfurter, '02, Law Officer of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, lately called to a professorship in Harvard Law School, and Col. Charles Richard, '74, Commandant of the Army Medical School, famous for his handling of the surgical service of the Army in both the Spanish War and the Philippines. Dr. Frank Anderson, '71, of the Navy, is so loyal that he sat at that dinner Wednesday night and is here with us to-night.

(Mr. Burchard read a telegram of greeting from the Washington Alumni, signed by its officers, and, later in the evening, presented to Prof. Werner a congratulatory letter signed by every man at the Washington Dinner).

The last time we sat in this very hall, there stood upon this chimney-piece behind me the architect's drawing of the proposed new Stadium, to which President Finley pointed as something he hoped to see assured for the College. That assurance has come, thanks to the splendid generosity of our honorary member, valedictorian, salutatorian, and all the members of the class of November, 1913, who sits beside me here—Mr. Adolph Lewisohn.

Upon this same chimney-piece of good omen, I show you now the achitect's drawing of another structure, which the College ought to have, and which, if we respond as we should, the College will have—the Alumni Library.

When I was a boy, we used to think that we had more vitality and "get up and get" to us than the students of the somnolent university—Theodore Winthrop's "Chrysalis University"—on Washington Square. But the chrysalis has burst its bonds and taken splendid flight to University Heights on the hills of Fordham, and the men of N. Y. U. have just now undertaken with high hope a campaign to raise an Alumni fund of $2,000,000. With our Greater Mother, the City, offering us a park site and $100,000 in money for improvements, conditioned upon our raising only $150,000, can we afford to let our competitors, our old-time opponents on the improvised foot-ball fields of the Harlem plains, outstrip us in practical loyalty? Shall our "Associate Alumni, Incorporated," be an organization devoted solely to gustation and language? Or may we

prove by what we do and what we *give* that we are not ungrateful "Sons of the City?"

The Board of Trustees was represented by Frederick P. Bellamy, Union, '68, Chairman; Charles H. Tuttle, Columbia, '99, and Charles E. Lydecker, '71. We present their addresses in brief:

MR. BELLAMY.

Notwithstanding your courteous introduction, Mr. Toastmaster, I am constrained to the conviction that in calling upon me to-night you are over-estimating the endurance of even this long-suffering Association, especially in view of the fact that two of our Trustees—both silver-tongued orators—are scheduled also to speak. I find myself very much in the condition of the conscientious mother who, when called upon to discipline her favorite son—in the good old fundamental method—while the gruesome preparations were being made, tried to comfort the boy by saying, "I know, my son, that it will hurt you, but remember it will hurt mother far more." There is no record that this explanation was wholly satisfactory to the boy, but I have no doubt the discipline was made as brief as possible and I will try to follow that example.

My sole excuse for trespassing at all to-night is my desire to emphasize a single point respecting the great College to which your loyalty is due. Probably there has never been a time during the whole sixty years of the life of the College when it more needed your loyal and intelligent support than to-day, for with the other colleges of the country, it is now facing new educational problems of great difficulty.

The burning question now is, how shall the college of to-day maintain the historic dignity and value of its cultural degrees and at the same time properly regard the growing demand in the direction of practical vocational work? We cannot forget that the acknowledged foundation of culture and discipline—in the languages, literature and learning of the past—have been proved by centuries of experience and by generations of great men. Yet, many of the so-called Universities of the West and South, which like our College, are great Democratic Free Institutions of the People, in their haste to fit young men for the early

solution of the bread and butter problem, are, I think, in danger of assuming that any subject of basic culture which cannot demonstrate its immediate practical utility as a means of earning a livelihood, must be discredited as useless for our students. It is just here that I appeal to the Alumni—you men who have attained that culture which is typified by our arts degrees, and who, with the perspective afforded by your life experience, can best judge of their value—to let yourself be heard from, in no uncertain voice.

You, the men who, by your record have given to our College its reputation, who have here sought and secured, in your college life, not primarily a vocation, but first of all sound learning, for its own sake, not an avocation, but a cultivation—you represent that humane and civilizing power which is necessary to keep the college the commanding influence of our civic life.

When a college can no longer enforce respect for its cultural degrees by the record of its cultured alumni, it wastes its time in granting such degrees. As goes the City of New York, so goes the country and the City College is the sensitive centre of our public educational system.

Here, then, is the problem—our problem. No sophistry can conceal it. No necessity can alter its stern conditions. In education as in morals, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that, and that only, shall he reap."

Perhaps I cannot better emphasize what I mean, than by quoting a pregnant phrase from one of the papers in the interesting history of your College, recently published by your Association. Here it is:

"Thus the culture of men is the distinctive object of our College. It is not to make doctors or lawyers, or even teachers, writers or scientists. It is to give our young men, with proper guidance and discipline, access to the riches of the recorded experience of the race—not for the mere earning of a livelihood, but for the ennobling of life and then to beget in them the will to bring that enriched life to the bettering of the whole community—the State itself."

MR. TUTTLE.

This is a moment when the future lines of this institution are being warmly debated. We hear of cultural

courses and vocational courses; of extra-mural and intra-mural education; of the university idea and of the college idea. I cannot help coming back in all this to the significant fact that this is the College of the City of New York. We have come forth out of the city; we stand through its liberality; and it is our duty to give back to the City an equipment for its young manhood which will best fulfill educationally the special needs of this special and cosmopolitan city. The City has its practical as well as its ideal side; its sons work the treadmill as well as captain industry or practice professions. Knowledge in one section wears a very different face from knowledge in another section; yet east and west, and each of the five boroughs, pays the annual tax which supports the College. What right, therefore, have we to be sectional, either geographically or mentally speaking; or to select some particular brand or branch, or method or reason of higher education and nourish only those young men who have the mind or the opportunity for that? The test, in my judgment, rather is the City, the whole City and nothing but the City—the maintenance of an institution which in the character, kind, and value of the education imparted shall be inferior to no college, and yet shall be so organized as to have an eye to practical education for the diversified walks of life commonly found in the City.

This test justifies the splendid night college and extension courses; and the grouped electives in the Junior and Senior years. It bears upon the proposal to extend the physical presence of the College to each of the five boroughs; it bears upon the present question as to the admission of city employees as special students; and it has a strong bearing on the question of the presidency, for there must be grave reason indeed for selecting to teach New York one who must first learn New York. True intimacy with and appreciation of this cosmopolitan city and its unique educational needs, its pressure of life, the poverty and the struggle, the foreign and the American, the strange intermingling of money-grubbing and ideality, is a rare and yet *requisite* gift.

MR. LYDECKER.

I am sure I can interest you for a few moments, knowing your intense desire to learn about the new head of the College. Having heard the scholarly remarks of the

Chairman of our Board and seen the bulwark which those who maintain that a high standard of scholarship is essential have in Mr. Bellamy, and having noticed the broad and accurate conception which my predecessor (Mr. Tuttle) possesses of the advantage in these days of a wise introduction of vocational studies and of the duty of public institutions to foster the idea of social and public service, you have now only to hear from me to get the third angle from which your minds may quickly drop upon the very man who will be the choice of the Board for President. The man to be chosen will fill the requirements of those who would make the College the great and useful institution which its founders contemplated, and which its graduates have ever represented it to be.

Many of you are not aware of the changes that have been made in the curriculum of our College in the last year. You do not know that at the end of the sophomore year (old style) the student pursues his work by following approved tasks for one-half of the remaining credits, and makes election of the topics comprising the completing counts. We have a schedule of over one hundred anl fifty electives, which affords a very broad field of preparation for those who are wisely guided. The Nation is now at a point when educational advantages in many institutions are being measured by their popularity and immediate use, rather than by their cultural value. Institutions are rapidly pursuing the men and women of the land; instruction is by correspondence, by extra mural courses, night courses, etc. The New York University sends its professors to Newark, Paterson and Staten Island; courses upon all subjects are "offered," one of the latest being the cultivation of tender roots, radishes, etc. The scramble is becoming a serious matter, for the public is being led to believe that the main thing is to get a diploma and thereby a situation.

The transmutation of education into coin is a dominant feature in the pursuit of knowledge by the student, and the reformers are loudly proclaiming that they are altruistically advocating public service or practical training for public service, or co-ordinate administrative education to make for the early welfare of the masses.

I wish to say that you need have no fear as yet about our College, for its faculty is carefully guarding the sub-

ject, to prevent the work from becoming loose and incoherent, but the signs of the time are so alarming that we need men of character to help the young, to help the College, to help the City and the State, to rear men of breadth of mind, of high moral character, who shall know enough to begin the study of a profession, and not be pushed half equipped into the arena, claiming to be ready to act as public benefactors or valuable public servants.

In Dr. Werner, the Board have an acting President, so competent to perform the duties, that no one feels the need of great haste or desire that the selection of a new head be made at once, unless indeed it be Dr. Werner himself.

With the question of National Honor uppermost, both in the Mexican affairs and the Panama Canal discussion, is it not clear that college men should rise above the character of clerks, or chemists, or specialists, in vocational work?

Our College has heretofore graduated men who could take a place as advisers upon such topics, and we must plan to continue producing such men, for that is the highest service that a College can render to the people.

After Professor Overstreet had responded for "The Faculty," Hon. Marcus M. Marks, '77, President of the Borough of Manhattan, spoke for "The City."

MR. MARKS.

We love our College, we love our City, we love our Werner. We love our College on account of its associations and the opportunities which it gave to us; we love our City, among other things, because it made the College possible, and we love our Werner because he always was, is and will be our sincere friend. He helped to smooth out our troubles and make our college days happy. His very presence was a cheer and satisfaction to us. We may have forgotten many of the things which we learned when we "galloped gaily over the classic plains of literature," but two permanent advantages have certainly remained as the result of our education in a free public college. First is the spirit of democracy, and, second, the spirit of patriotic citizenship. Working side by side with men of all classes, we have learned to know and appreciate the

fact that democracy is a real thing. We owe a debt of gratitude to our City which we feel impelled to pay by the best service we are capable of.

A previous speaker has alluded to patriotism in a way that leaves the inference that it should be shown primarily in warlike situations, like the one now confronting us in Mexico. While I honor the brave soldier and sailor, I hope we may be able to show our patriotism not in war so much as in the prevention of war, and in civic service. A war does not prove which side is right, but only which side is stronger. It seems terrible to sacrifice the flower of our nation, as well as the flower of the nation with whom we may be at war, when the issue is bound to be fruitless. It will not determine anything of value. Therefore, we should regard as our real heroes not only those who sacrifice themselves to the service of the country when there is bloodshed in sight, but those who give up their lives to the study of those arts of peace which will save to the nation its gallant sons rather than have them led to sacrifice.

Prof. Werner: We shall never be able to repay all your goodness to us, but we take this occasion to express in a feeble way our appreciation of the sunlight which you brought into our young lives.

"The Ways of Providence" was the subject assigned to Hon. Roswell T. Burchard, '80, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, who spoke on the value of the old college curriculum. Hon. Montague Lessler, '89, represented his class, "Twenty-Five Years Out."

MR. LESSLER.

The four legs of the tripod having been disposed of, nothing remains for us, if we remember our natural history, but the tail. This going last, as the animal disappears, goes quickly, and we can promise you a quick disappearance. It has taken us twenty-five years to arrive at this dignity. Having in mind the many addresses we have heard from the twenty-five year men, we asked President Burchard "what we should talk about" and he answered "about a minute." So you see we shall have the merit of enforced brevity.

In our position, and in this address, it is a strong temptation to be reminiscential and to relieve the past for a few moments. As we look upon our college careers, what we gained was not so much the *a, b, c's* of the various subjects taught us as the how of it from the men who taught. We look back and we seem to see the timid and shrinking Morales, that gentle philosopher Newcomb, that precursor of Sherlock Holmes, the learned Draper, the scintillating Doremus, the mysterious yet knightly Roemer, and above all, that gentle gentleman, the best and most learned of professors, Alfred G. Compton. We remember them with gratitude and affection. Of those who survive, it would be invidious to speak; we are gratified that we still have them.

A word as to the class: Some of us teach in the College, some of us are teachers and principals in the public schools, some of us are lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers, brokers—most of us broke. Fifty were graduated and 47 survive. We bring you the message that we think we have sustained the College honor and have done credit to the teaching of Alma Mater.

We are all clean, earnest men, living the usual, ordinary, simple lives of the average man, "rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesar's;" living right and returning to the City and State which gave us our opportunities, lives of right thinking and right living. Clean in mind and good in heart, that is our message, our assurance and our best gift to our fellow alumni.

Rev. Charles P. Fagnani, '75, presented to Professor Werner an album made up of cards signed by each guest present, every card bearing some sentiment, and Professor Werner made a reply.

PROFESSOR FAGNANI.

Geliebter und Gelobter!

It is a difficult task that has been assigned to me. Not so difficult, it is true, as that of the darkey preacher who proposed to define the indefinable, to depict the indepictable, and to unscrew the inscrutable. Nevertheless, it is one that would strain the superlative powers even of a Burchard, Louisian or Roswellian.

I have heard of a man who married three times—once for love and twice for general housework. You, honored, sir, have not had this experience, triplex, duplex, or even uniplex. But in spite of your voluntary celibacy, you are the revered and beloved parent of a numerous progeny.

We, a fractional group of the much larger number of your sons, not after the flesh, but after the spirit, are gathered together once more to honor you in your manifold relations to us as a fellow Alumnus, Professor, Acting President, and Elect Personality. If an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man, the College of the City of New York is, in a peculiar sense, but the lengthened shadow of Adolph Werner.

You probably do not relish this occasion as much as we do. We are the toasters, you are the toasted. Panegyric is distasteful to you. You have had your fill of it all along. You, sir, are like the Kaiser of your natal fatherland, who, it appears, has recently adopted a new motto, "I prefer not to be praised by anybody when I simply act according to my conscience." You, too, will say, "I have simply done my duty." Yes, but you have done it long and you have done it well. Longevity and good behavior are the infallible passports to ante-mortem prestige and popularity.

Should you, as we sincerely trust may be the case, attain to the ripe age of one hundred years and more, retaining your natural force unabated, in spite of, yea, perhaps because of the loss of that vestigial organ, your appendix, you will find yourself raised to a dignity little short of apotheosis.

A hungry traveler approaching the counter at a railroad station asked for a piece of apple-pie. "Do you want to eat it now or to take it with you?" "Both" was the laconic reply. We wish to you not only to enjoy the present occasion to the full but to take the enjoyment along with you as a permanent possession. William Winter, on an occasion similar to this, put forth the following lines:

> It is sad that Old Time is so swift to dismember
> All our Castles in Spain, that crumble too soon,
> That the Churl will not spare for the snows of December
> One rose of the many he squanders on June.

But 'tis ordered by Nature and 'tis idle to quarrel
With the sovereign Mother who never deceives,
If we cannot have roses, we sometimes have laurel,
And the laurel is sweet, though made only of leaves.

It is my official duty to present you with a cluster of leaves, truly laurel leaves, though in the guise of the leaves of an album. I, sir, am not personally responsible for the particular form this testimonial to you has taken.

One of the minor terrors of advancing years spent with honor is the inevitable exposure of loving-cup-itis, album-itis, or both. Our jejune and capitalistic civilization is apparently incapable of devising fitter means of expressing its clumsy but well-meant goodwill and appreciation.

It is not, however, the particular form the good wishes of the Alumni of your loved Alma Mater have taken that is significant, so much as the good wishes themselves; these you will find variously expressed in prose, in verse, in original matter and in quotation, and in assorted languages, but however various the expression, the same sentiment is common to them all, to wit, that we admire you, we envy you, we love you.

Some men are born to distinction and admiration, some men achieve distinction and admiration, some men have these thrust upon them. It is your pre-eminence to belong to all three classes. Behold the latest *thrust!* (presenting the album).

Optimum Germanicum Semper Salutamus!

PROFESSOR WERNER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Dear Friends:

I thank you for your great, abundant generosity. If nature did not thicken the skin of men even before she thickens the walls of their arteries, no man could go through an experience such as this evening's and retain calm and self-possession enough to speak. As we assembled this evening many friends asked what was the matter with my arm, and why I had done it, and how. It was impossible to give each inquirer a full and scientific explanation. Let me give it now. The relations between the telephone and me had been strained for some months; the telephone resented my disaffection; my receiving and

sending one-tenth or one-fiftieth as many messages as President Finley. It nursed its revenge until on the morning of the sixth of March it caught my foot by a pendant wire, as I rose from the chair at the desk in the President's office and started to walk towards the book-case at the right hand wall. Then, under some inhuman law of motion I fell and, as an x-ray picture showed a few days later, carried away an impacted fracture of the head of the humerus, of the anatomical head as the doctors say. A younger man would have been freed from his sling two or three weeks ago, but the bones of old men knit as slowly as the fingers of old women. I do not advise any one to fall, but I advise those who would try conclusions with telephone wires and laws of nature to do it while young.

It will please many of you to learn that, by the action of the Faculty and the Trustees, the rating of students at the close of the term will be by letters instead of marks. The students will be rated from A to F on the combination of their term work and their work at examination. It is the general college usage, many colleges using fewer letters. And the ordinance provides that additional credits shall be allowed students who have numerous B and A grades. This may enable a gifted and industrious student to finish the course in three years and a half. Forty years ago in the class of 1874, there was a man, William Alexander Murray, who ranked with Judge Lachman and Richard Williams down to the middle of their senior year. Then he fell sick. There were in the College those who thought he had as much learning then as many students have at graduation. The Faculty decided that it could not under the law graduate this brilliant student, and he never became an alumnus of the College. We may hope that if again the gods love a student of his rank, his name will grace the list of the graduates of the College. Let me add one more remark. Some of our alumni and other friends of the College are annoyed because the College is not graduating larger classes. The ratio of the class of 1914 to the Freshman class of 1910 is better than the ratio of 1854, '64, '74, '84 and '94—all the '04s, except 1904. We should of course be better pleased if we could retain a still larger fraction. No doubt the causes that made students leave formerly make them leave now; and we may

also take comfort in considering that, while generally only those young men go to college who intend to take their degrees, to our College hundreds come who cannot stay through the course, but are benefited by the work and discipline of the year or two years during which they can and do stay.

I am, as for years I have been, your grateful debtor.

The function was brought to a close by an address from President Finley who had been obliged to be absent during a great part of the evening.

TRUSTEES AND FACULTY

The building of the College hitherto known as the Mechanic Arts Building has been officially named COMPTON HALL, in memory of Professor Alfred G. Compton, to whom is so largely due the development of the college work in the mechanic arts. A vote to this effect was passed by the Board of Trustees at its stated meeting of April 21.

At the same meeting the Board elected Associate Professor William Fox to be Professor of Physics, as the late Professor Compton's successor. The Board also elected Associate Professor Paul L. Saurel to be Professor of Mathematics, after first amending the By-Laws to provide for two professors in the department of Mathematics, of whom the senior professor shall be head of the department. Both of these promotions are to take effect on the 1st of September.

Mr. Victor Chankin, a graduate of June, 1911, has been appointed temporary tutor in Romance Languages until the end of the present academic year, and Mr. David W. Park has been appointed assistant tutor in Latin, also until the end of the academic year. Mr. Bertram T. Butler, of the department of Natural History, was designated to conduct a course in that subject in the Evening Session, and Mr. Edward Raeber to be assistant tutor in Physics. Mr. Alfonso Arbib-Costa was appointed to lecture upon Italian and Spanish literature in the afternoon Extension Lectures to Teachers.

At the meeting of the Faculty, held on March 12, a report of the Committee on Regents' Examinations was presented by Professor Saurel, and its recommendations were adopted by the Faculty, to the effect that the following Regents' Examinations be taken in June, 1914:

By the Upper A Class, in the English of the fourth year, in Latin, Cicero, in the French of the third year and of the first two years, in the Greek of the first two years, in the German of the first two years, in advanced algebra, and in physics; by the Lower A Class, in the English of the first three years and in plane and spherical trigonometry; by the Upper B Class, in the

Latin of Cæsar, in the French of the first two years, and in intermediate algebra, plane geometry, and solid geometry; by the Lower B Class, in ancient history and in elementary algebra and plane geometry; in the Upper C Class, the examination in drawing designated Elementary Representation.

In this connection the following three letters, which were included in the minutes and transmitted also to the Board of Trustees, are of great interest, indicating the decision of the State Educational Department to accept the course in mathematics in Townsend Harris Hall, in spite of its limitation to three years, as the equivalent of the usual four years high school course in that subject.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1914.

THE FACULTY,
The College of the City of New York.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to notify you that upon the initial recommendation of the Chief of the Examinations Division and upon the further recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education, both of which recommendations, as is manifest from the enclosed statements, are based upon the results of the examinations in Mathematics taken by the students of the Preparatory Department of the College of the City of New York, it has been decided to waive the time requirement in mathematics to the extent of accepting the papers submitted under the time prescription of the present curriculum.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN H. FINLEY.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CHARLES F. WHEELOCK
Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education

ALBANY, April 5, 1914.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY,
President of the University.

My dear Dr. Finley:

I have been over the matter of mathematics in the College of the City of New York with Mr. Horner.

In view of the record that this institution has made in the mathematics examination, I believe it is entirely reasonable to waive the time requirement to the extent of accepting four years of mathematics in this school covered in three years' time, and I so recommend.

Of course, we should make this arrangement with the distinct provision that if at any time the standards as indicated by our examinations should drop very much below what they have been in the past, the privilege would be revoked.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHAS. F. WHEELOCK.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

EXAMINATIONS DIVISION

HARLAN H. HORNER, Chief

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7, 1914.

Dr. JOHN H. FINLEY,
College of the City of New York.

Dear Dr. Finley:

I enclose herewith Dr. Wheelock's original letter to you in relation to the waiving of the time requirement upon papers in mathematics written in Regents' examinations in the academic department of the College of the City of New York. Dr. Wheelock's proposal covers all subjects in mathematics and goes beyond Professor Saurel's specific request.

I cheerfully concur in Dr. Wheelock's proposal because I believe that the excellent results already secured in Regents' examinations in algebra and in trigonometry give sufficient evidence of the character of the work to be expected in all subjects in the mathematics group. I am the more willing to concur in this view because of the pleasant interview I had with Professor Saurel last week, which cleared up many matters upon which I was personally in doubt. I believe that the waiving of the time requirement in the mathematics group will pave the way for a more just valuation of all the academic work in the College in the future. Of course, it is to be understood that the waiving of the time requirement is to continue only so long as the present standards in algebra and trigonometry are maintained in all subjects in the mathematics group.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. H. HORNER.

COLLEGE NOTES

The Stadium

The construction of the Lewisohn Stadium appears to be progressing rapidly. The city authorities have recently appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars to prepare the grounds in front of the stadium structure for athletic uses. This work is to be supervised by the same architect who designed the structure itself, Mr. Brunner.

Peace Prize

The New York State contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association was held at Hamilton, N. Y., on March 13, under the auspices of Colgate University, with representatives of eleven institutions competing. The representative of the College of the City of New York, David Karowsky, '15, won the second prize, of one hundred dollars, with an oration entitled, "War—Universal Brotherhood—Peace."

For a Military Summer

Professor Clark and Mr. Holton report that seven or more students are planning to join the United States Military Camp for college men, which is to be conducted at Burlington, Vt., this summer. Last year two men from the College attended such a camp at Gettysburg.

Compton Memorial

A public meeting in memory of Alfred G. Compton, '53, late Professor of Physics, and some time Acting President of the College of the City of New York, was held in the Great Hall of the College on the afternoon of Sunday, March 8. Frederick P. Bellamy, Acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided, and addresses were delivered by James R. Steers, '53; Professor Werner, '57 (read in the Professor's absence by Professor Downer); Professor Michael I. Pupin; John Claflin, '69; Gano Dunn, '89; Lewis S. Burchard, '77; Professor Fox, '84; Charles E. Lydecker, '71, and President Finley. As much that was said upon this occasion has already appeared in the QUAR-

TERLY, we do not now publish the addresses. We quote, however, some words of Professor Pupin:—

There is no college in this country which is superior to this College in the thoroughness of its work. In my university courses wherever I found a man especially exact, thorough and accurate, in four cases out of five he was a City College man. All my colleagues concur in this view. These students had a spiritual discipline, a mental aptitude, which made them a class by themselves. I knew these men would perform any duty, any work, promptly, conscientiously, cheerfully. * * * I am sure he (Professor Compton) has a high place in Heaven among the saints. He was a great teacher, one of the greatest this country ever produced.

In the course of his tribute, Mr. Gano Dunn said:—

It is to Compton that I owe chiefly my conceptions of law, order, duty and restraint, discipline and thoroughness. It is an honor to be classed with those who have had the advantage of receiving a portion of his character.

Shakespeare Anniversary

The 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated in the Great Hall at noon on April 23. After Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream* overture on the organ, Professor Mott, who presided, read the remarks on Shakespeare in Ben Jonson's *Timber,* and the poem prefixed to the First Folio. The Glee Club then sang Schubert's "Who Is Sylvia?" There followed readings from the plays: History—"Before Harfleur" and "On the Morning of Agincourt," *Henry V,* Mr. Courtney. Comedy—"Falstaff's Narrative," *I. Henry IV,* Dr. Taaffe. Tragedy—"Murder Scene," *Macbeth,* Professor Krowl. Between these readings there was music. Part of a scene from *Midsummer Night's Dream,* introducing Mendelssohn's Nocturn on the organ, was read by a group of students; "Puck," Max E. Greenberg; "Lysander," Alexander H. Kosloff; "Demetrius," Max A. Frank; "Helena," Henry A. Manz; "Hermia," Frank Marder. Mr. Chase sang, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," Schubert; "Fear No More the Heat o' the Sun," Parry, and "Sigh No More, Ladies," Stevens. The Glee Club sang, "It Was a Lover and His Lass," by Thomas Morley, written about 1600. Finally, Professor Coleman read a poem, written by him for the occasion, and the festival concluded with the "Coronation March" from *Henry VIII,*

rendered on the organ by Professor Baldwin, who had taken charge of all the musical part of the program. We append Mr. Coleman's poem:

April's in England—fair fields sloping down
With softest green; primrose and violet
Alternate dusk and lighten. In the town,
The tiny peaceful town, men that have met
And stop to gossip, haply may forget,
'Mid talk of crops, and of the peace with France,
A small new cradle in one house is set
Near by. Alone the mother's eyes will dance,
Gazing upon her treasure in a blissful trance.

There in an upper chamber lie the two,
Mother and babe; none else to outward eyes
Is with them. Yet what forms are these, and who
From out the corners dim in order rise?
Forward they come in grave, majestic guise
And bend above the cradle, as they saw
In yonder infant that so helpless lies,
Their master and their lord, whose power could draw
Them out of nothing, bow them to his sovereign law.

Strangely we seem to know them: that is sure
Prince Hamlet—aye, we mark the thought-scarred face!
And all this bevy of maidens blithe and pure,
Their names are in our hearts, and we can trace
The likeness of young Juliet . . . next in place
Her elder sister Portia . . . Beatrice,
And madcap Rosalind, and Viola's grace;
Admired Miranda . . . sweet Cordelia this;
Helena there, and Hermia—none we love we miss.

A graver face looks down; a woman yearns
Towards the cradle—and see, the nursling's eye,
Knowing the mother-love, to Constance turns:
But not for long—a portly form draws nigh
As sure of welcome, bearing jauntily
Its load of sack-stained flesh. Yet Falstaff yields
His place to sorrow incarnate, tragedy
Supreme; in those eternal shadowy fields
Poor mad old Lear a more than royal sceptre wields.

These are not all. There comes a martial throng,
And ghostly bugles blow. With stalwart tread
See those come on that snatch amid the strong
The spoils of war: Macbeth that hand to hand
Sells dear his forfeit life . . . with calm command
Of fate, lo, Brutus conquering though he fail.
Blunt, English Faulconbridge has joined the band,
And swart Othello—and in shining mail
Brave Harry Hotspur bends to bid the infant hail.

The pageant fades. Three hundred years have gone
And fifty more since that fair April day.
What was the promise of the distant dawn
Is now the blaze of Shakespeare. Far away
From Avon's banks, we chant the sounding lay
In his high honour: we that saw begun
In thought but now the morning's first faint gray,
O'er all the world gaze on the mighty sun
Rejoicing as a giant still his course to run.

"Peace" in the Colleges

A contest in Oratory, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, with speakers from the North Atlantic group of States, was held in the Great Hall on Friday evening, May 1st. President Werner presided and Professor Baldwin was at the organ. The speakers were Michael E. Reitzberg, of Syracuse University, representing New York, with an oration upon "The Logical Trend of Peace"; Jerome H. Joyce, Jr., of Loyola College, Maryland, whose oration was upon "Some Beneficial Aspects of Universal Peace"; Lewis Broido, of the University of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who spoke upon "National Honor and Peace," and Leo M. Murray, of Boston College, Masaschusetts, speaking upon "Universal Peace, the Great Ideal." The members of the committee of award were Mr. John G. Agar, Mr. Hamilton Holt, Mr. William S. Bennet, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, and Mr. William Jay Schieffelin.

Mr. Broido was selected to represent the North Atlantic group of States in the final interstate contest, held at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, May 27th to 29th. Mr. Murray was awarded second place.

Charter Day

On Thursday, May 7th, the students of the College and Townsend Harris Hall assembled in the Great Hall to commemorate the anniversary of the granting of the charter of the College. President Werner first introduced Harry Rotkowitz, '14, who, as President of the Student Council, made an appropriate address on behalf of the student body. Professor Werner then introduced the Hon. Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx, alluding to the fact that he, not only represented officially this large section of the city from which so many of the students come, but is also a nephew of Mr. John Hardy, who was the

valedictorian of the first class that was graduated from the College, in 1853. In the course of his address, President Mathewson quoted from one delivered by the President of the Board of Education in the early days of the Free Academy, speaking to the students of that period upon the purposes with which the institution was established, and made this his text for a felicitous exhortation to the students of the present day to uphold ideals of character and mental independence and loyalty to the city. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Glee Club and Professor Baldwin.

In the afternoon the annual Faculty-Senior baseball game was played upon Jasper Field, with the usual result of victory for the seniors. In the evening a free public concert, under the auspices of the Board of Education, was given in the Great Hall.

Prize Speaking

The semi-annual prize-speaking contest, for the present term, took place in the Great Hall on the evening of Friday, May 8th. Original orations by members of the senior and junior classes were delivered as follows: "Education the Remedy," by Max Kohn; "Corruption and Progress," by Mortimer Neuman; "Twentieth Century Progress," by Charles G. Cristiano; "The New Declaration of Independence," by Mortimer Cohen; "Universal Peace and Public Opinion," by Harry Rotkowitz; "The Source of Moral Action," by Moses P. Epstein. After these the three poetry declamations for the Roemer Prize were delivered by Jacob Gottlieb, Leroy Fielder, and Herman Grablowsky, of the sophomore class. The judges were three members of the class of '89, whose twenty-fifth anniversary occurs this year, the Hon. Montague Lessler, Richard P. Lydon, Esq., and Dr. John D. McBarron. Mr. Lessler, in an entertaining speech announcing the awards, alluded to the rather predominant discussion of social unrest in the orations of the evening, and hinted at the possibility of taking a more optimistic view of the world. The first prize, that of the Board of Trustees, was given to Mr. Rotkowitz; the Drummond Prize to Mr. Cristiano. The Roemer Prize for declamation was awarded to Mr. Grablowsky. President Werner presided, and Professor Baldwin officiated at the organ.

On Saturday evening, April 25th, the High School Committee gave a smoker in the Webb Room to graduates of the College who are teaching in the city high schools. After some discussion it was resolved to organize an association of such graduates, who number about one hundred and seventy-five, with a view to securing greater co-operation between the College and the high schools. Professor Cosenza was made chairman of a committee to begin the organization.

A New Teachers' Association

The regular High School Day of the term, with a reception to both students and teachers of the high schools, was May 16th. The delegates from the different schools visited the laboratories and museums and gymnasium of the College and were entertained by the High School Committee at supper in the Concourse, where the program included addresses by the Acting-President Professor Werner; Dr. James Sullivan, Principal of the Boys' High School, and Charles H. Tuttle, Esq., of the Board of Trustees of the College. In the evening there was a prize contest in extemporaneous speaking, held in Townsend Harris Hall, at which one representative from each high school competed. The winner was the representative of the De Witt Clinton High School.

High School Day

On the evening of March 7th the Dramatic Society, whose activities have been chiefly confined to the annual production of the "Varsity Show," held an informal reception in the Webb Room. There were several short speeches, and music by Professor Coffin with his violin, and by the Y. M .C. A. Quartet. The rest of the evening was devoted to social expansion and refreshments.

Dramatic Society Smoker

On the evening of April 29th the first annual College Dance was held in the Gymnasium, under the auspices of the Student Council. There was not, as had been hoped, a resultant financial surplus for the Social House Fund, but from a more immediate social point of view the affair was a pleasant and successful one.

College Dance

On the evening of May 16th, about a hundred a fifty members of the Evening Session of the College participated in a

dinner, which was held at the Hotel Breslin. The speakers were Messrs. Bellamy, Kohns, Tuttle, and Lydecker, of the Board of Trustees; President Finley, of the University of the State; Acting President Werner of the College; Professor Duggan, as Director of the Evening Session; Professor John Pickett Turner, of the staff of the Evening Session, and Lester Brown and Lincoln D. Whyte, of the student body. Professor Frederick B. Robinson, Assistant to the Director, acted as toastmaster. The chairman of the committee was C. F. McNally.

Evening Session Dinner

On the evening of May 15th, the resolution "That, in the several States, a minimum wage should be established by law, for those engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits," was debated by representatives of the Fordham University and the College of the City of New York. Acting President Werner presided over the debate, which took place in the Great Hall of the College. The speakers representing Fordham were Edwin S. Murphy, '14; David C. Brooks, '14, and Francis X. Shea, '17, with Harold Mulqueen, '14, as alternate. Those representing the City College, on the negative side, were Paul M. Hahn, '14; Hyman Feldman, '15, and Sidney E. Samuelson, '15, with James Goold, '16, as alternate. The judges were Professor Charles A. Green, Philip J. Britt, Esq., and J. C. Harriman, Esq.

The Fordham Debate

The judges rendered a unanimous decision in favor of the affirmative.

On March 5th, Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith delivered an address before the Research Club on "Radio Communication of the Present and Future." The lecture was experimentally illustrated, and an interesting and lively discussion followed. After the lecture the auditors visited the "wireless" laboratory of the College, where Dr. Goldsmith demonstrated to them the actual transmission and reception of wireless telegraph and wireless telephone messages.

Research Club

On April 22nd, Professor Paul Klapper spoke on "Scientific Standards in Education." He showed that by means of the Curtis test, it was possible to measure with a remarkable degree of accuracy not only the present proficiency or deficiency of the

student in a subject like arithmetic but also his recent improvement therein. This method, applied in a broader way, should enable the investigator to estimate closely the effectiveness of the class, the school, the city, and the teacher.

Professor Maurice Parmalee lectured before the Research Club on May 14th on "The Sociological Significance of Recent Anthropological Discoveries." Further light was thrown on the interesting material presented during the discussion in which Dr. Goldenwieser, of Columbia University, participated prominently.

Newman Club

The Newman Club has made distinct progress during this term, and its list of active members in College has now reached one hundred. Availing itself of the free hour on Thursdays, it has held a number of very successful meetings then, at one of which J. J. Zweifel, '15, was elected president for the ensuing year. The annual dance on April 24th was very well attended and extremely pleasant, and the year's work was closed with a smoker on June 12th, in the Webb Room. A new feature is the establishment, for such members as wish it, of a weekly class for the systematic study of the Bible and church doctrine.

AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Kelly has painted a picture of the late Theodore Miller, formerly of the Board of Trustees of the College. This portrait now hangs in the Faculty Room.

Art

Mr. Louis Weinberg has been appointed a Lecturer in the Summer School of New York University; he will give two courses, both at the Metropolitan Museum of Art: "The Appreciation of Modern Art" and "Sculpture and the Decorative Arts." Under the auspices of the School Art League, Mr. Weinberg has given a series of talks in the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on "Three Great Epochs of Art History." For the first time this kind of work has been extended to the public schools; Mr. Weinberg gave a talk of this nature to about 1,000 pupils in the auditorium of P. S. 62.

Professor Hunt exhibited a number of original etchings (including some soft ground etchings and lithographs) at the Ehrich Galleries from April 6th to 20th. The subjects are taken chiefly

from European (British as well as Continental) landscapes, but "Hackensack Meadows" and "Canarsie" shows that Professor Hunt finds beauty in the vicinity of New York also. On April 15th Professor Hunt delivered a lecture on Sorolla before the National Federation of Arts, at Washington, D. C., and another on April 22nd before the National Arts Club, New York, on "The Beautification of the City."

Chemistry

During the spring semester, the following lectures were delivered to the general student body in the Doremus Lecture Theatre: "The Fixation of Nitrogen," by Professor Herbert Moody, of the College, on February 27th. This lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and specimens. "Colloids," by Professor Dr. Wolfgang Ostwald, of the University of Leipzig, and one of the leading world authorities in physical chemistry. This paper was illustrated. "Municipal Control in the Purchase of Supplies," by Dr. Otto H. Klein, Director of the Standard Testing Laboratories, Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York. "Some Economic Aspects of Industrial Chemistry," by Dr. B. C. Hesse, Chemical Expert.

In the Evening Session the following lectures were delivered to the general student body: "The Submerged Third—Opening the Field of the Unused Elements," by Professor Charles Baskerville. "The Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen," by Professor H. R. Moody. "The Leading Paths of Organic Chemistry," by Professor L. H. Friedburg.

During the month of March, Professor G. G. Pond, of Pennsylvania State College, visited the Chemistry Building in order to obtain plans for the new chemical building to be erected at his own college.

The *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for March contains an editorial article by Professor Baskerville, entitled, "Factors Involved in Opening Up the Field of the Unused Elements." The same number of the *Journal* contains an article by Professor Baskerville, on "Investigation of School Air in New York City." There also appears in the same issue a notice of a patent granted to Professor Baskerville and Mr. Hagemann for the hardening of oils by the use of a catalytic metal in the form of very thin leaves.

Professor H. R. Moody has written a series of articles in *The Isolated Plant* for April, May, and June, on "Nitrogen:—How the World Problem of Its Production Is Being Solved."

At the recent Federal Food and Drug Examination, held throughout the country, Mr. Jacob Feldbaum, June, '12, finished first, and Mr. Benedict Gordon, June, '11, was ninth.

The Department of Chemistry gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a gift consisting of samples of oil, soaps, paints, cements, coals, and other municipal supplies with the specifications under which they were purchased and the results of analyses from the Standard Testing Laboratories of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York.

Education

Professor Duggan, on the evening of May 13th, gave the commencement address of the Educational Alliance at their auditorium. On May 12th, at a dinner at the City Club, which was one of the sessions of a National Conference on Universities and Public Service, Professor Duggan led in the discussion of "The Municipal University," after a number of addresses bearing upon the subject, among which was one by President Thomas W. Churchill, of the Board of Education, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the College, upon "The Opportunity of the College of the City of New York." Professor Duggan has also been invited to give a course on the History and Philosophy of Education at the Columbia University Summer Session.

Dr. Heckman, on May 18th, presented a paper before the New York Academy of Public Education upon "Recent Developments in Experimental Education." Dr. Heckman has recently given two addresses before the Parents' Association of Public School 166, on "The Fundamentals of Behavior," in a course which is to be continued next autumn. Since March 7, he has been conducting at the departmental laboratory on Saturday mornings a Clinic for the examination and correction of speech defects in children, to which parents and teachers have been bringing school children for individual attention.

On Sunday, May 17th, Professor Duggan addressed the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society, of which Dr. Henry Neumann, a former member of the department of Education at the College,

is the leader. Dr. Duggan's subject was "The Anniversary of the Hague Conference and the Peace Problem of To-day."

Notable among the extension lectures during the year just closing has been the course upon "Modern Educational Problems," given by educational experts who have been invited from outside the College. The program of these lectures for the spring term has been as follows: February 5-19, "The Problems of Elimination and Retardation. Causes and Remedies," Dr. Leonard P. Ayres; February 26th, "The Educational Future of the State," President John H. Finley, University of the State of New York; March 5th, "Vocational Education and Guidance," Dr. Meyer Bloomfield, Director, Vocation Bureau; March 12th, "The Educational Needs of New York City," President Thomas W. Churchill; March 19th, "The Relation of the Board of Education to the Teaching and Supervising Force," Commissioner John Martin; March 26th-April 2, "Moral Education," Principal I. Edwin Goldwasser; April 16, 23rd, 30th, May 7th, "Care and Education of Feeble-Minded and Exceptional Children—a General Survey," Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell; May 14th, "Truancy and Delinquency," Principal Edward Mandel; May 21st, "Delinquency," Miss Olive Jones.

English

Professor Horne has just completed the editorial and literary work on his extensive history in popular form, entitled *The World's Famous Events.* This is issued in ten volumes by the firm of F. R. Niglutsch. It tells the world's history by means of a connected series of one thousand pictures, each illustrating some noted incident. The story of each event accompanies the picture, and as these are arranged in chronological order, the narrative is kept continuous and covers in simple popular fashion the entire history of the world. This plan is similar to that previously employed by Professor Horne in his series on *The Bible and Its Story,* which has been so widely successful. In the present work, the picture story is accompanied by a second narrative history much more extensive and more scholarly, which gives a permanent worth to the attractive series.

Dr. Grendon has recently written the following contributons: to the *Modern Dance Magazine* (April, 1914), an article on the "New Spirit of the Theatre"; to the *New Review,* "A Fem-

inist Extravaganza" (January), "The Tiger or the System?" (February), "The Custom of the Caste" (March), and "A Thousand Years from Now" (April). The April number of the *New Review* was the last to appear under the original one-man editorship; the monthly is now published by an editorial board of seventeen members; among them are Dr. Felix Grendon, '00, and Dr. Robert H. Lowie, '01; also Mr. Herman Simpson, at one time a teacher at the College.

Dr. Richter will conduct a party of American teachers through educational institutions in Germany this summer. The party leaves new York July 2nd and returns August 17th.

German

Dr. Voelkel delivered a lecture in German, "Die moderne Frauenbewegung," to the members of the Deutschen Sprachverein (226 West 125th Street), on March 27, 1914.

Dr. Hartmann has recently turned out the following translations of short stories from foreign languages: From the German, "Behnke, Cellist," by Wilhelm Holzamer, in the April *New Review;* from the Danish, "In Rosenborg Park," by Herman Bang, in the March *American-Scandinavian Review;* from the Swedish, "Midsummer Play," by Verner von Heidenstam, in the May *American-Scandinavian Review.*

Mr. Sohm has an article, "The Dawn of a New Musical Era in America," in *The New Music Review* for April, 1914. In this article it is suggested that students be allowed to attend musical performances at reduced rates. In the *New York Times,* Magazine Section, for Sunday, May 3rd, Mr. Sohn's article on "The Composer of Mexico's First National Hymn" appeared. A month previously, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* had printed his full-page article on the geographical destiny of the United States on the North American continent.

Dr. Haas has been re-elected Secretary of the American Oriental Society, of which he is also one of the Directors. Owing to his efforts, the simplified spelling will be partially introduced in the printed records of this body.

Professor Kost's course in Advanced German Composition, given this term for the first time, has met with considerable success, and will be repeated next term. German 10, a new course

dealing with the novel and poetry of the Nineteenth Century, will probably also be given next term.

Dr. Schuler delivered a lecture in German, on "Schiller's Religion mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Immanuel Kant," to the Deutschen Sprachverein (226 West 125th Street), on May 22, 1914.

History

Professor Johnston, who is enjoying a leave of absence that began February 1st, and will terminate with the opening of the new college year in September, has spent some time going over the famous battlefields of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He is now on his way to the Panama Canal Zone, and may visit Southern California before his return to New York.

Dr. Snider is a member of the commission of University men who will visit South America this summer for the purposes of study. The commission is sent out by the Pan-American Division of the American Association of International Conciliation, and consists of experts in a number of fields. Dr. Snider represents the subject of International Commercial Relations. The results of the party's investigations will be published in book form; the itinerary includes the eastern ports from Bahia down to Buenos Aires, the transcontinental trip to Santiago (Chile), and the western ports to the Panama Canal, returning by way of the West Indies (May 30th-August 10th).

Latin

On the evening of April 22nd, the directors and editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia gave a reception at their offices in East Fortieth Street, to celebrate the completion of the work. Professor Charles G. Herbermann, as Editor-in-Chief, was congratulated upon his achievement, in addresses by Cardinal Farley, Dr. Frank J. Vizetelly, editor of the Standard Dictionary, and John G. Agar, Esq. Among those present also were Archbishop Harty, of Manila; Justice Cornelius F. Collins, of Special Sessions; Justice Eugene Philbin, of the Supreme Court; John D. Crimmins, Esq., and several of the Faculty and alumni of the College, including Professors Fox and Rupp, Dr. Taaffe, Mr. Linehan, Dr. Edward W. Stitt, and Rabbi Dr. Samuel Schulman, to join in the congratulations to Professor Herbermann. A few days later, Cardinal Farley, upon his departure

for Rome, carried with him the index volume of the Vatican Edition of the Encyclopedia, to present to the Pope. Only twenty-six sets of the Vatican Edition were published, each being autographed by the Pope and valued at $3,000.

A new edition of Dr. Lease's Livy has just been issued by D. C. Heath and Company.

Music

Sixty Public Organ Recitals have been given by Professor Baldwin during the past year. These recitals have been given on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons, as heretofore, and have brought large numbers of people to the College. The annual concert of the College Orchestra and Glee Club was given in the Great Hall on the evening of May 20th. The program included the "Der Freischütz" overture, the first movement of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," a suite by Godard, and other numbers by Gluck, Mozart, Wieniawski, Wagner and Kretschmar. The Glee Club was heard at assemblies during the year, and sang some settings of Shakespearian songs at the celebration of April 23rd. The Orchestra, as usual, has appeared at debates, plays and other exercises in Townsend Harris Hall.

Philosophy

Professor Overstreet has recently delivered a series of lectures on modern social topics. They include an address on March 5th before the Civic Forum of Plainfield, N. J., on "Philosophy and the Legal Situation"; an address on "A Single Standard of Righteousness," at the Unitarian Church of Rutherford, N. J., on March 8th; an address before the Eugenics Class of the Mount Morris Church, on "The Moral Obligations of Men and Women," on April 19th, and an address on "The Argument from Obligations," on March 28th, before the Women's Political Union. He also spoke on "Social Maladjustment and the New Spirit," before the Ray Palmer Club, of Jersey City, on April 27th, and delivered a series of addresses on March 27th and April 15th, before the Men's Club of the Henry Street Settlement, the Club Leaders, the Emanuel Brotherhood, and the Lyceum of the Chrystie Settlement.

During the Easter week Professor Cohen presented a paper on "Jus Naturale Redivivum" at the Conference on Legal and Social Philosophy, held in Chicago. An article by Professor Cohen, on "Rule *vs.* Discretion," appeared in the April number of the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods.*

Professor Turner addressed the Philosophical Society of the College on April 30th. He spoke on "The Problem of Sin in St. Thomas Aquinas."

Professor Clark was one of the guests at the Twentieth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which was held at Mohonk Lake on May 27-29.

Political Science

Under the auspices of the Civic Club, on May 14th, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, the Director of the People's Institute, gave a lecture in the Physics Lecture Room, upon "The Democratization of Education, or a University for the People." Citing as an illustration the recent state-wide development of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Howe set forth in various suggestive ways his ideas for the public services to be expected of a free public college like that of the City of New York.

Among the other outside speakers who have been recently secured to address the Civic Club under the directorship of Professor Guthrie have been Mr. Frank I. Cohen, ex-councilman and master of works of Glasgow, who on March 19th told of "Municipal Activities in Glasgow"; Professor E. M. Sait, of Columbia, who spoke upon "Modern Tendencies in Government," on April 23rd, and Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie, who on April 30th discussed the "Underlying Principles of the Control of Public Utilities."

Mr. Lewis Greenberg, the President of the Club, has recently been selected as one of the five student members of the Executive Council of the national Intercollegiate League of Civic Clubs

Professor Palmer was one of the judges of the Yale-Princeton debate at New Haven, on the evening of May 8th.

Public Speaking

On March 28th Dr. Redmond addressed the Westchester County Teachers' Association, upon "Some Neglected Phases of English Teaching." On May 16th he spoke to the Nassau County Teachers' Association upon the same subject.

The Public Speaking Conference, which met at the College April 13th and 14th, elected Professor Frederick B. Robinson managing editor of *The Public Speaking Review*, and made the magazine national in its scope. Conferences in the various sections of the country will elect associate editors to a general board.

Romance Languages

On April 16th, Professor Delamarre was re-elected Secretary of the *Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis et au Canada*, and the next day Secretary of the *Alliance Française* of New York. Professor Downer was elected a Vice-President of the latter association and is a member of the Executive Boards of both associations.

The students of our French Department have especially distinguished themselves this year in the competition organized by the National Society of French Teachers. In the competition for college students Mr. Viscardi ranked first and Mr. Delman fourth. Others who received either prizes or mention were Licht, Goldfarb and Waldheim. In the high school competition Wille was second and Stahl and J. A. Cohen also received prizes.

Prof. Charles A. Downer lectured before a large audience April 9th in the building of the Engineering Society for the New York Division of the Alliance Française on "La Musique française au XIVe et au XXe Siècle."

Prof. Félix Weill delivered the following lectures this spring: March 13th, at Newark, "Romain Rolland et son œuvre." April 4th, at New Brunswick, "Le théâtre de plein air." April 22nd, at Troy, "L'Alsace dans le roman contemporain."

Dr. Ettari was ill at the Post-Graduate Hospital during the month of April and part of May. Since then he has been confined to his home in New Rochelle for a slow convalescence. Mr. Victor Chankin, June, 1911, has been taking Dr. Ettari's place during his absence.

Mr. Costa, at the request of Prof. Coleman of the English Department, has taken the latter's course of Extension lectures this spring on the Italian and Spanish literature of the 19th Century. Prof. Coleman was prevented by other duties from giving this course.

ALUMNI NOTES

THE WASHINGTON ALUMNI

The first annual dinner of the Washington Alumni was held, April 15th, at the University Club, Washington, D. C. Sixteen members were in attendance, besides Trustee Lydecker, President Burchard and Professor Mott, who had come from New York to attend the gathering. Philip D. Bookstaber, '11, who had been largely instrumental in founding this association, was toastmaster. Addresses were made by Cleveland Abbe '57, Charles Richard '74, Felix Frankfurter '02, Lewis F. Mott '83, Charles E. Lydecker '71, and Lewis Sayre Burchard '77. The officers elected were: President, Richard P. Williams '74; Vice-President, Cleveland Abbe '57; Secretary-Treasurer, Philip D. Bookstaber '11. Our first extra-urban association is thus well launched.

CITY COLLEGE CLUB

Owing to renovations being made in the club rooms there was no meeting of the club in February. On March 28, the following officers were elected:—President, Everett P. Wheeler, '56; 1st Vice-President, Bernard Naumburg, '94; 2nd Vice-President, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, '83, Treasurer, Joseph J. Klein, '06; Secretary, Gabriel R. Mason, '03; Historian, Alfred Michaelis, '94. Members of the Board of Managers (to serve two years): Benjamin M. Briggs, '61; Magnus Gross, '78; Henry G. Schneider, '87; Julius Hyman, '94; John S. Roberts, '95; Joseph Kahn, '00.

To fill the vacancy (1914-1915) caused by the death of Alfred G. Compton; Robert C. Birkhahn, '01.

On April 25, the President of the Club, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, spoke upon the Panama Canal, which he had recently visited. The meeting of May 23 included a "Jubilee Reception" to the Class of 1864.

CLASS OF '64.

On the evening of February 26, 1914, the Class of 1864 dined at the Cafe Lafayette, to celebrate in anticipation, the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, July 19, 1864. Out of forty men graduated, eleven attended the dinner: James Candler,

George F. Demarest, Judge Charles A. Flammer, John H. N. Glassford, George E. Hoe, Lewis M. Hornthal, Honorable Edward Lauterbach, Justice David Leventritt, Albon P. Man, Edgar W. Moore, Seely B. Patterson. Professor Werner, the honorary member of the class, was also present.

CLASS OF '80.

The reunion dinner of the Class of '80,—the first since their silver-anniversary,—took place on Wednesday evening, February 18th, 1914, at the Park Avenue Hotel. The graduate members present were: Frederic H. Calkins, Alfred Eaton, Anthony Gross, Alexander H. Harris, J. Leo Honigman, John C. Hume, Albert E. Johnston, George H. Keim, Henry G. Kost, Charles E. Levy, Harry W. Mack, James F. Mahon, Joseph F. Mulqueen, David Price, Edwin T. Rice, Charles W. Smith and Franz Torek. The non-graduates were represented by John H. Allen, Robert Fridenberg, John R. Macdonald, Ernest Marx, Marvin R. Palmer and David W. Shoyer. Permanent-President Mack delivered an address and read letters of regret from the following absent members of the class: Lieutenant-Governor Roswell B. Burchard, President George S. Davis, Edward Foggin, Assemblyman August L. Martin, Commander Albert Moritz, U. S. N., H. G. S. Noble, Edwin H. Nordlinger, Frank Tucker and Dr. Henry J. Wolf. Professor Kost explained the project of the new Alumni Library and urged his classmates to subscribe. Justice and former Trustee, Mulqueen spoke of the College, its students, and graduates, and made a strong plea for the Patriotism, as inculcated and personified by President Webb.

The famous surgeon, Dr. Torek, commented on modern surgery, and the successful removal by him of the œsophagus, in a case of cancer,—the only successful operation of this type in fifty years. An animated discussion on Immigration was led by Mr. Rice, and participated in by Messrs. Eaton, Mulqueen, Levy, Mack, Gross, Honigman and Kost.

Mr. Honigman eloquently urged the duty of college men to take an active and earnest interest in politics, and to assist in bringing about an improvement in all affairs of a political nature.

The reunion was a great success in every way, and the Committee (Messrs. Honigman, Hume, and Kost), was instructed to arrange for another reunion in February, 1915.

HENRY G. KOST.

CLASS OF '84.

The Class of '84 held its regular annual reunion on April 23rd, the usual fourth Thursday in April. Mr. B. F. Roeder repeated his invitation to his classmates and their ladies to attend the matinee performance at the Belasco Theatre. This time about thirty guests heard Miss Frances Starr in "The Secret." Twenty men showed up at the dinner in the evening at Mouquin's Sixth Avenue Restaurant. There were no formal toasts and no invited guests. President Kohns, upon being asked to inform the class concerning the doings and the changes at the College, spoke at some length. The matter of the Library Fund was also brought up and additional subscriptions were obtained then and there. The total paid in and pledges by the Class now amounts to over $4,000. The Rev. James Edward Holmes was elected to represent the Class at the Social Alumni Reunion to be held in June.

FEB. '11.

Feb. '11 held its third annual reunion banquet on Feb. 11th and had as guests Professors Werner, Coleman and Robinson. Fifty out of eighty-five members of the class attended. An original feature was a playlet entitled "How Night School Prevents Marriage" produced by Becker, Osterman and others of the class.

PERSONAL

'62. Edward H. Boyer was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered him April 2, 1914, at Healy's restaurant by more than 250 men who had been his pupils in Public Schools 9 and 87 during his 52 years of service as teacher and principal. Mr. Boyer thus enters the ranks with Principals Hunter, White, Sutherland and Robinson as recipients of public attention from their old pupils. This is a fine symptom of public school patriotism in New York, these true "sons of the City" turning back to honor their old schoolmasters. A gold watch was given to Mr. Boyer at this dinner, and silver loving cups to each of six women teachers. The toastmaster was Mr. J. P. Muller, and among the speakers were Thomas W. Churchill, '82, President of the Board of Education, and Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools.

'75. The Republican Club gave a testimonial dinner to Hon. J. V. V. Olcott April 17th, on the occasion of his retiremnt after two years in the presidency. Among the speakers was Hon. R. B. Burchard, '80.

'77. S. S. Carvalho, in the intervals of managing all the widely-scattered Hearst newspapers and periodicals, has found his avocation in collecting blue and white porcelains. During the past twenty-five years he has accumulated a collection which has been valued by experts at over $250,000. The collection was sold at public auction by the American Art Association in February, 1914.

'77. It does not befall many men to receive three gold medals of the highest importance from three public societies in as many days, but such was the fate of Colonel Geo. W. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and lately appointed Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. On Tuesday, March 4th, he received at the hands of President Wilson the great gold medal of the National Geographical Society, given heretofore only to Admiral Perry and Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverers of the North and South Poles; on the 5th, he received at the hands of President Finley, at Carnegie Hall, the first gold medal ever given by the Civic Forum,

and on the 6th, at the hands of Hamilton W. Mabie, another gold medal. On the 3rd, he wrote to President Burchard, of the Associate Alumni:—

"I have delayed replying to your letter of February 20th, in the hope that it might be possible for me to arrange to attend the meeting in memory of Professor Compton, on the afternoon of March 8th. My present trip is on Canal business, but I had not anticipated it would practically occupy all my time. I am leaving for New York at midnight to attend two functions for which I am pledged, but must return at midnight on Thursday, as the Secretary of War requires my presence here on matters which it will take several days to conclude, and which will prevent me from going to New York on Sunday. I should feel honored, could I be present and have the privilege of paying my tribute to Professor Compton's memory, and I assure you that it is with great regret that I cannot send a favorable response. The occasion would also afford a much desired opportunity to renew old acquaintanceships. I have long looked forward to meeting my old friends of the College."

Colonel Goethals has also accepted the Little Lectureship at Princeton for next year, an appointment formerly held by ex-President Cleveland and by ex-Mayor McClellan.

'80. H. G. S. Noble has been elected to the Presidency of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, an office held years ago by his grandfather, the late Henry G. Stebbins.

'83. Dr. William Hallock Park, professor of bacteriology and hygiene in the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, has been unanimously elected dean of the college. Dr. Park will succeed in office Dr. Egbert Le Fevre, who died in this city on March 30th.

The Council was prompted to choose Dr. Park by his long association with the medical college and his high standing as a physician in the research field. He has been on the College's medical Faculty and Director of the Research Laboratory of the New York City Health Department since 1897. Also, he has been medical examiner in hygiene of the New York State Depart-

ment of Education since 1909. In all of these positions Dr. Park has constantly added to his reputation.

Several days ago, when the council was considering the election of Dr. Park, Dr. William H. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University Medical College, wrote his approval of Dr. Park to Dr. Elmer E. Brown,, Chancellor of New York University. He said:

"I have the highest opinion of Dr. Park as a man and an investigator, and I am convinced that your medical college would be extremely fortunate to secure him as dean. He is in the front rank as an authority in bacteriology and hygiene, and I should expect him to administer the affairs which would fall to him as dean with conspicuous success."

Dr. George Alexander, President of the council, has known Dr. Park since 1884. After the election yesterday, he said:

"I regard Dr. Park as possessing a personality peculiarly adapted to deal with individual students."

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, said last night that the council had made an admirable choice.

Dr. Park was born in New York December 30, 1863. He obtained his B.A. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1883, and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University two years later. He went abroad in 1889 and studied at the University of Vienna for one year. In 1910, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him.

Dr. Park first attracted public attention when in the Department of Health under Commissioner Lederle. In 1911 he obtained a patent for a milk-purifying device.

Dr. Park is a member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He also belongs to the Century and University Clubs. He is unmarried, and lives at 115 West Seventy-sixth Street.

'83. Frederic W. Sanders, is head of the department of history and social science in the Hollywood High School, of Los Angeles, Cal. He is also dean of the Junior College in the same institution.

'87. Henry G. Schneider has had steel engravings of a portrait of the late John Hardy, '53, made, and is distributing them to a number of classrooms in the College, including T. H. H.

'88. Richard Henry Mitchell is First Assistant District Attorney of Bronx County. Peter A. Hatting, '88, is Deputy Assistant District Attorney of Bronx County.

'90. Arthur J. F. Remy has been promoted to be Associate Professor of Germanic Languages in Columbia University.

'92. George M. S. Schulz, who was appointed by Governor Glynn Public Service Commissioner for the First District, has declined the office. Mr. Schulz has been a member of the Assembly and Senate of the State, a City Magistrate, and is now Surrogate of Bronx County.

'92. Francis W. Powers was appointed Principal of P. S. 193, Brooklyn, on March 1st.

'97. Edwin Goldwasser, in collaboration with Dr. Arthur Wolfson, Principal of the Julia Richman High School, will publish in the fall a history of the United States, intended for use in the public schools.

'00. Albert A. Méras has been appointed Lecturer on the French Language and Literature at the Washington Square College of New York University. Dr. Méras is chairman of the Department of French and Spanish in Newton High School.

'02. Felix Frankfurter has been appointed Professor of Administration and Legislation in the Harvard Law School.

'03. Dr. Gabriel R. Mason, who has been teaching in the intermediary school at P. S. 62, Manhattan, is to be assigned to teach English in the high schools. Dr. Mason is one of the editors of the *American Teacher,* a progressive school journal, and he is an ardent social worker.

'08. Harry Kornfeld is now in New York, having completed his work as Construction Engineer on the Keokuk Dam, in the Mississippi River, the largest dam in the world.

'09. Alexander Smollens, who has been selected as conductor at the Century Opera House for the coming season, is one of the youngst men to attain such distinction in the musical world. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1889, and came to America one year later. He was graduated from the College with the Class of 1909, receiving the degree of A.B., and in the same year was awarded his diploma by the Institute of Musical Art.

He then entered the Paris Conservatoire, remaining there from 1909 to 1911. In the latter year he returned to America to accept an engagement with the Boston Grand Opera Company, with which he has been connected for the past three seasons.

'09. Edward Kotak has secured a position with the United States Forest Service at the Shasba National Forest, California.

'09. C. Hyman Ratner received the degree of Juris Doctorem (Magna cum laude) from the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University, in June, 1913. He was awarded a gold medal for proficiency.

'10. Nathan Fasten, who until recently was a fellow at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed instructor in Zoology at the University of Washington.

'10. Charles Mauro was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner by Commissioner Featherston. Mr. Mauro is assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn, and will have complete charge of that important division of the Department of Street Cleaning.

'11. C. Adlerbloom has received a scholarship in Botany at Columbia University.

'12. Edward Frankel has recived a fellowship in Bio-Chemistry at Yale.

'12. A. J. Schlessinger has been appointed Assistant Bacteriologist in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

'12. Edward J. Bauman has received a fellowship in Bio-Chemistry at Yale.

'12. Cross & Hecht have presented the Natural History Department with one of the first turtles raised in the hatchery of the United States Bureau of Fisheries at Beaufort, North Carolina.

'14, Feb. Henry Wolf has been appointed Assistant Chemist to Dr. Grosvenor at the Chemists' Club.

'14, Feb. A. P. Cauldwell, Jr., is making a study of the sanitary conditions in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for Professor Winslow, of the Natural History Department.

OBITUARY

George Browne Post

Designer of the City College Buildings

George Browne Post, architect and designer of many famous buildings in this city and throughout the United States, died November 28th, 1913, after a brief illness at his summer home in Bernardsville, N. J. He was born in New York December 15th, 1837. He received his C.E. degree from New York University in 1858. Columbia University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1908. After graduation, he studied architecture with the late Richard M. Hunt, and in 1860 formed a partnership with one of his fellow students, Charles D. Gambrill.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Post entered the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, serving first as Captain. For gallantry he was promoted to the rank of Major, and finally became Colonel of that regiment.

Mr. Post was decorated Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur and received in 1910 the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects. He was a member of several societies of architects and of engineers, both in England and the United States. He also was a member of the Century, Union, Lawyers' and Seawanhaka Yacht Club of New York, Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Dusquesne Club of Pittsburg.

Some of the buildings in this city designed by Mr. Post are: The New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Pulitzer Building, and the College of the City of New York.

John R. Todd, B.D., A.M., for nine years connected with C. C., N. Y., as tutor and instructor in the department of history, died suddenly of heart failure, after only a few hours' illness, on Monday, January 12th, 1914, in the fiftieth year of his age.

Mr. Todd was born November 15th, 1864, in Denton, the county seat of Caroline County, Maryland, son of the Rev. Robert W. Todd and Margaretta Carter. He was descended on

both sides from well-known families. On his father's side, he was closely related to the Salisbury family of Delaware, which has given several governors to that State, and likewise United States senators. He was a graduate of both Dickinson College and Drew Theological Seminary. From the latter he was awarded a year's fellowship at Oxford University. The paper which won this high academic honor was a tracing of references to St. John's Gospel in the writings of the Greek Fathers.

After his graduation, Mr. Todd preached for two years on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and then turned to teaching as his life work. For eight years he taught Greek and history at Wilmington Conference Academy, in Dover, and the same subjects for six years following in the Friends' Select School of Washington, D. C., an institution patronized by the officialdom of the capital.

During his residence there he attended courses of lectures at George Washington University, given by such jurists as Justices Harlan and Brewer, of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of State John W. Foster.

In the fall of 1903, Mr. Todd took up residence as a graduate student under the faculty of political science at Columbia University, his major subject being American History. For several years he had been at work upon a dissertation for his doctor's degree in philosophy, entitled "Delaware During the Civil War and Reconstruction." Unfortunately, owing to constant ill health and the exactions of his teaching duties, this important work is uncompleted.

Mr. Todd's connection with the City College began in February, 1905, so that his labors here cover the longest single period of his life. During these years he had thoroughly identified himself with the work and spirit of the institution, and no alumnus of the college could have been more devoted to its best interests.

William Storm White, '77, was graduated from the N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College. At least six physicians have come from his family. His father, Dr. White, was one of the physicians of the late A. T. Stewart, and one of the witnesess to his will. After graduation from the Medical College, young

White went abroad for further study, and spent much time under the celebrated Charcot, of Paris, and in attendance at his clinic. After his return to America, he was attached to various homeopathic colleges and hospitals, and attained distinction as a pathologist. He died February 26th, 1914, of pneumonia.

James Donald, '83, non-graduate, died March 9th, 1914, at his apartments in the Royalton, 44 West 44th Street. His active life was spent in the oil business, and at the time of his death he was a director in the Standard Oil Co. He and his brother, Joseph D. Donald, '85, who survives him, were members of Nu Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Dr. Frank Sargent Grant, '73, non-graduate, died March 1, 1914. He was graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1875. He was surgeon to St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, from 1875 to 1878, Medical Director of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society from 1883 to 1898, and Medical Examiner for many life insurance companies, latterly the Equitable and the Pennsylvania Mutual. He was a contributor for the *Medical Record,* a member of the State and County and other medical societies, and honorary member of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors. He was a member of Nu Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and of the D. K. E. Club of New York, and later of the D. K. E. Association of New York. He married Miss Ada March, of Plainfield, N. J. Dr. Grant was a man of charming personality and well loved by a wide circle of friends.

William Edmund Weber, '90, was suddenly stricken with heart disease in the subway station at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and died while being transferred to the Harlem Hospital on Thursday, May 7th, 1914. After receiving his A.B. degree from the College in 1890, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1893. Since 1896, Dr Weber has been connected with the Board of Health of New York, and for the past four years has been in charge of the infant milk stations of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, which now number fifty-five.

He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and for several years has been associated with the German Hospital and Dispensary. He had been a lecturer at the Polyclinic School. He is survived by a widow and two sons. The elder is a student at the College. The funeral was held from his residence, 139 West 129th Street, Saturday, May 9th, 1914.

Oscar Brown Ireland, '59, son of George, Jr., and Anna Mary, both of New York, was born in this city October 28th, 1840. He attended the W. H. Leggett's School, at Broadway and Twelfth Street, for a year or so, and then Ward School 44, from which he entered the Free Academy at the age of thirteen. At the close of the introductory year, he was first on the merit roll, and was graduated ninth in 1859, with a degree of A.B. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and the Phrenocosmian Literary Society.

From 1859 to 1863 he was in the commission business; 1863-65, he served as Second Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. A. Then he was engaged in mercantile employments for four years, during which he went to the United States of Colombia on business. He was in the office of David P. Fackler, Actuary, from 1870 to 1872, and then became the Actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass. In 1909, he became Second Vice-President of the Company.

Mr. Ireland was President of the Actuarial Society of America, 1901-1902. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Huguenot Society of America, and the Springfield Music Festival Association. He had traveled in South America, Europe, and throughout the western part of the United States. He died at his home, 291 Maple Street, Springfield, Mass., on March 31st, 1914.

John Weldon, Jr., '61, was born on Broome Street, New York, October 15th, 1841. His parents were Maria Buckley and John Weldon, Captain of the "Jersey Blues." Mr. Weldon received his A.B. degree from the College in 1861, and then taught school in Bridgeport, Conn. Here he married Eva Bartly in 1864. They removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the hat business, and later became cashier in B. F. Allen's Bank, of that city.

Upon the death of Captain Weldon, in 1876, the family came to New York, and Mr. Weldon became a partner in the firm of James Bowers & Co., of Newark, N. J. In April, 1903, his wife died, and with his son he came to New York, and opened the City College Book Store in 1906, which he discontinued in 1910. On account of poor health, he was compelled to give up business, though occasionally he posed for various art schools.

From 1891 to 1898, Mr. Weldon was Secretary of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, in which he continued to take an active interest. He was a loyal alumnus and will be remembered for his faithful services to the Alumni Association. Whenever Mr. Weldon was found at leisure, whether at his store or in public, it is noteworthy that he was generally engrossed in a book.

At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, February 14th, 1914, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and was removed to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where he died that afternoon, without regaining consciousness. Funeral services were held at St. Peter's Church, Essex Fells, N. J., February 18th. His son resides at 508 West 145th Street, New York.

Louis Hicks, '85, died suddenly February 23rd, 1914. After he was graduated from the college, he took a second A.B. degree at Harvard University in 1887, received his A. M. from the City College the next year, and in 1891 he received his LL.B. from Harvard Law School. The funeral services were held at his late residence, Ivy Lane, Highwood, N. J. He is survived by a widow and a son, Hamilton. A further notice will appear in our next issue.

George Weightman, '60, was born in New York, July 23rd, 1843. His parents were Elizabeth B. Lees and George Weightman, both born in Nottingham, England. Residing in Greene Street, near Bleecker, he became a pupil in Public School 11, later known as Ward School 10, and from this Wooster Street school entered the Free Academy at the age of twelve. He took the Ancient Course, and was graduated tenth in his class of forty-six in 1860 with the degree A.B., and in 1864 he received the A.M. degree from the College. He was a member of the Clionian Literary Society. Upon graduation, he entered the office of E. O. Potter.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Weightman remained with Mr. Potter, who engaged in the manufacture of cartridges. He entered the employ of the Hazard Powder Co., at Hazardville, Conn., in 1862, and remained with that company for forty years and six months. During this time Mr. Weightman became Secretary, Treasurer and Director. He retired in September, 1902. He had lived in Brooklyn since 1865, and for over thirty years at 120 Hancock Street.

He married in 1865 Annie E. Evans. There were four children—three daughters and one son. One daughter died in 1910. He is survived by his widow and three children.

Mr. Weightman was a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. "Mrs. Weightman and I have been to Europe twice, and in 1886 visited the Holy Land, in 1904 Egypt and the Mediterranean, and the West Indies and the Panama Canal in 1907. We have also travelled extensively in our own beloved land. My only publications were accounts of my trips as above for private circulation." The above is from three memoranda on file in the alumni records. Mr. Weightman was a faithful attendant at all alumni and college affairs, and his quiet and kind manner, his interest and pride in the growth of the College deeply impressed all who knew him. He died April 24th, 1913.

Samuel Jackson Beach, '72, was born in Wellington, Ohio, March 1st, 1850. His parents were Anna Jackson, of Ohio, and Dr. Charles H. Beach, of Rockaway, N. J. Mr. Beach attended Grammar School 59, and after graduation from the classical course of the College in 1872, he attended the Theological School of Oberlin College, receiving his degree of B.D. in 1875, and A.M. from City College in 1894, and the degree D.D. from Taber College, Iowa, in 1902. He was a clergyman of the Congregational Church. He writes in his personal record in 1911: "I have held five pastorates, four in Iowa, and one in South Dakota. I am holding my sixth in Neligh, Nebraska. I have erected new buildings on five of these fields, costing from thirty-five hundred to twenty-five thousand dollars." "I belonged to the Clionian Literary Society, and considered its work one of the best parts of my training." He organized the Iowa Institute of Theology. In 1874 he married Delia A. Hazzard, who, with two sons, survives him. Mr. Beach died at Neligh, Neb., September 9th, 1912.

Theodore A. Blake, '58, died January 6th, 1914. He was a Charter Member of Nu Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. After being graduated from the City College in the Ancient Course, he attended the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, 1862-63. For the next seven years he was managing engineer for various properties. He invented the crusher which bears his name, and organized the Blake's Crusher Company, of which he was Manager, Secretary and Treasurer. He was a member of several engineering and scientific societies, and was an author on many topics on civil engineering. He was an extensive traveller, both for pleasure and in the pursuit of geological and other scientific projects. He attended the semi-centennial of his fraternity chapter in the spring of 1906. In his later years, Mr. Blake achieved prominence as a manufacturer rather than as a scientist. He resided most of his business life at New Haven, Conn.

INFORMATION IS REQUESTED

Arthur McMullin, '56, died February 20th, 1914.
Phineas C. Kingsland, '61, deceased.
William Aiton, '62, deceased.
Charles F. Zabriskie, Ex-'68, deceased.
Moses J. Harris, '80, deceased.
Robert V. Samuels, '91, deceased. (1913.)

Addresses of the following are requested:

1854 De Witt C. Walsh
Peter Walther
George White
1855 Andrew J. Gardner
Hugh McFarlane
1856 Colgate Baker
1858 Peter D. Sturges
1861 William Halsted Wiley
Nathaniel Young
1862 Wilson Berryman
Eldred A. Carley
Nathan B. Roberts
William Stoutenberg
1863 Edw. Lush Thompson
George Warren Wood
1864 Edgar Wells Moore
1865 John Henry Stitt
1866 Thomas Jesse Brittain
Jas. C. Hallock, Jr., M.D.
Richard J. Saunders
1867 Oliver M. Arkenberg
William J. Cumming
Edward B. Dudley
James M. Farnsworth
Charles E. Hiscock
Rev. Wm. G. Simmons
William S. Stevenson
1868 Lawrence C. Buckley
1869 Harris Judson Baldwin
1870 Louis Bourquin
John B. Crowell, M.D.
William Henry Wilcox
1871 Daniel Bontecou
Chas. Torbett Jeffries
Charles Stein
1872 Hamilton V. Meeks, M.D
1874 Walter Demarest, M.D.
Axel O. Ihlseng
1875 George Frey
Henry Levy, M.D.
Spencer Gill McNary
Israel Sahlinger
John R. Steneck
C. S. Witherstine, M.D.
1876 Arthur P. Baldwin
Herman Frank
William Herbert Mead
John C. Rhodes
Singleton Husted, M.D.
1877 Frank Henry Gilbert
Richard Jerome Hayes
David M. Hunter
Julius Silverstone
1878 John Fred'k Doring
Henry Fischer
Nathaniel I. Gottlieb

1879 Henry Casper
John F. Chambers
Felix Cohn, M.D.
Nathan Max Levy
Bernard Schutz
Fred'k Mathews, M.D.
1880 William T. Gutgsell
James William Sexton
1881 Fred'k Albert Bacon
Edwin J. Freedman
Frederick G. Hunt
Julius Lichtenstein, M.D.
1882 Lawrence J. Byrnes
Elias Kempner
Louis H. Schubart
Harry Chas. Faulkner
Arnold L. Fribourg
Alfred F. Sims
Edmund Joseph Sims
1883 Louis Thompson Brush
Luther O. Cabaret
Arthur Christadoro
Joseph Gill
James Arthur Hanley
Paul O. Wels
1884 Benj. Adams Burnett
William Hallett Greene
Theodore Eugene Smith
Myndert Allison Vosburg
1885 Alexander Abrams, M.D.
Walter Jollie Adair
Fred'k Charles Wendel
1886 Isaac McGray Knipe
Edward Myre Morris
Louis Morris, M.D.
1887 Joseph S. Elder
Harry S. Griffith
George Wm. Hubbell
1888 Charles Schwick, M.D.
1889 Marius A. Carpentier
Edward C. McQueeny
Ezra K. Waterbury

Will those of the other classes, who have not received alumni notices since 1911, send address to the College.

The Proposed Library

THE Alumni Library Committee appeals for a concerted effort to raise $150,000 for the alumni library building. One-third of this sum has already been pledged, and if every City College man does his part, the building will soon become a reality.

The project has been strongly endorsed by the Associate Alumni as the most fitting form of gift for the alumni to make to our Alma Mater.

The city has given $100,000 for the improvement of the land north of the College provided we raise the money for the building.

Make checks payable to
JAMES M. DONALD, TREASURER,
and mail to the
ALUMNI LIBRARY COMMITTEE
at the
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.